"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably local rains or snow to-day; generally fair to-morrow.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,386. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

TYSON & CO. UNABLE TO RELEASE TICKETS

Offer to Redeem Those for To-night's Performance, but Trust Company Refuses.

WHITMAN READY TO ACT

If Those Who Paid for To-night's Seats Do Not Get Them—Five Pay $1,113 Excess.

The theatre ticket agency of Tyson & Co., with main offices at 1,122 Broadway, made an unsuccessful effort late last night to redeem for its subscribers the tickets for to-night's performance at the Metropolitan Opera Opera House, now held by the Metropolitan Trust Company of 49 Wall Street. About $44,000 worth of season tickets for the opera are still held as collateral for a loan to the ticket agency.

The trust company, through its attorneys, Carter, Ledyard & Milburn of 54 Wall Street, rejected an offer of $440.50 made by the ticket agency for the "protection of its patrons." The Metropolitan Trust Company made known its willingness to release the tickets for the entire first week for a payment of about $2,800, but Tyson & Co. was unable at a late hour to obtain the cash.

The temporary box office of the trust company, which was opened on Saturday in the Hotel Manhattan, was kept open yesterday from 11 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon for the delivery of the $44,000 worth of tickets. About fifty patrons of the ticket agency holding its receipts visited the temporary opera ticket office, but only five of these paid the additional amount for which the tickets were pledged.

Meanwhile Assistant District Attorney Lockhart, on the instructions of District Attorney Whitman, pursued his investigation, in an effort to learn if any unlawful act had been committed and by whom. The District Attorney's office, it is said, will undoubtedly find grounds for an action in case those patrons of the ticket agency who hold the receipts for subscriptions to the first performance to-night do not get their tickets.

R. L. Hartman, head of the ticket agency, was in his offices all yesterday afternoon and until nearly midnight. At 9 o'clock, after long conferences with his counsel, Mr. Hartman decided to try to redeem the opera tickets for to-night, with the intention of mailing them to his patrons by special delivery last night. In the presence of the newspapermen he counted out $440.50 and inclosed it in a letter addressed to Edmund L. Baylies, of counsel for the Metropolitan Trust Company. One of the boys of the ticket agency, bearing the letter with the money, was hurried into a taxicab and dispatched to the home of Mr. Baylies. The letter read:

Nov. 16, 1913.

Metropolitan Trust Company.

Sirs: We desire to anticipate the agreement of yesterday between our respective attorneys whereby we were permitted to withdraw the opera tickets for the Monday, Nov. 17, performance at the Metropolitan Opera House for delivery to our subscribing patrons, and we request that seats for said performance be turned over to us as follows: Forty-eight orchestra seats at $6, 4 orchestra circle seats at $6, 25 dress circle seats at $5, 13 balcony seats at $2.50, and 14 family circle seats at $1.50.

Kindly prepare these seats for delivery to us by tearing the proper ticket from each book. We hand you herewith in currency $440.50 in payment for the above seats. TYSON & CO.

No Agreement, Says Baylies.

At 9:30 o'clock, when Mr. Baylies was called over the telephone at his home, he said that he had received the letter and the inclosed $440.50, but that the Metropolitan Trust Company would not and could not accept a proposition that looked like a "preference." Mr. Baylies explained that the trust company would release tickets for the entire first week, requiring payment of about $2,800. Mr. Baylies denied that there had been any such agreement as was referred to by Tyson & Co.

"We won't release the Monday night tickets unless we are sure that the persons who hold receipts for Wednesday and other nights this week will receive theirs," said Mr. Baylies. "We cannot discriminate. We must be impartial. I now am given to understand that Tyson & Co. is going to try to raise the money to take up the tickets for the whole week some time to-night."

At the offices of Tyson & Co. it was found that Mr. Baylies had communicated with Mr. Hartman by telephone and refused to turn over the tickets. Asked if he intended to try to raise the $2,800 demanded by the trust company for the release of the tickets, Mr. Hartman called attention to the lateness of the hour and asked his questioners if they thought there was any place in town where he could get a check for that amount certified.

In the interim, the statement made by Mr. Baylies was amplified by this announcement of the Metropolitan Trust Company, made through J. M. R. Lyeth of its counsel:

The Metropolitan Trust Company will allow Tyson & Co. to redeem all single opera tickets pledged with it for the week beginning Nov. 17 provided Tyson & Co. make a proportionate refund for single tickets for the first week of opera to those who have already taken up season tickets from the trust company by paying the amount for which they were pledged. Tyson & Co. can accomplish this by paying an amount less than $2,800.

The trust company intends that all holders of Tyson & Co.'s receipts shall be treated alike, and will not sanction a plan whereby the holders of such receipts calling for tickets for any particular performance will be preferred.

The temporary box office will be open all day to-day in the Hotel Manhattan at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, and the Metropolitan Trust Company has announced that it will hold the tickets for which Tyson & Co. have issued receipts for the subscribers holding those receipts until noon.

For the benefit of subscribers who wanted to redeem a few tickets at a time, Mr. Baylies and Mr. Lyeth gave out this announcement:

All persons holding paid receipts of Tyson & Co. for seats in Metropolitan Opera and who do not wish to take up immediately the entire subscription for the season may obtain their seats for the week beginning Nov. 17 from the Metropolitan Trust Company at the Manhattan Hotel, by presenting said receipts and by paying for each ticket the proportionate amount for which it was pledged, namely: Orchestra and orchestra circle seats, $5.50; dress circle seats, $3; balcony seats, front row, $2.50; balcony seats, rear row, $2; family circle seats, front row, $1.50; family circle seats, rear row, $1.

Five Pay $1,113.

The five persons who went to the trust company box office at the Hotel Manhattan and repurchased their season tickets for the Metropolitan Opera House were E. Howard Martin, 160 West Seventy-ninth Street; Mrs. Edward Siegman, Hotel St. Regis; Mrs. S. M. Rice, Hotel Savoy; Miss K. Ball, 101 Wayne Street, Jersey City, and Dwight S. Richardson, 19 East Seventy-first Street. They paid $1,113 to the bank in addition to the money paid to Tyson & Co.

In the early afternoon a receipt, made out to Mrs. Harriet W. Biddle of 13 West Eleventh Street, was presented

Continued on Page 2.

WILSON O. K.'S OWEN PLAN.

Indorses Democratic Changes to Currency Bill in Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Administration draft of the Currency bill as framed by six Democratic members of the Banking and Currency Committee was discussed with the President to-night by Chairman Owen of the committee. The President generally indorsed the measure as amended. They hope to submit it to the Senate the latter part of the week.

The five Republicans on the committee and Senator Hitchcock held a meeting to-night and continued work on their draft of the bill. The Republicans hope to finish it by Tuesday, when the bill will be taken up in a meeting of the full committee. Republicans and Democrats will report unanimously on those features of the bill upon which they can agree, and will report a disagreement on disputed points.

The guarantee of bank deposits adopted by the Republicans, it developed today, would have a wider application than was at first understood. The proposed fund to be established from the profits of the regional banks would be used as a source from which the regional institutions might recoup depositors in their member banks should the member banks fail. Thus, while the fund would be raised from the profits of the regional banks and would in no sense be a tax on the member banks of the system, the benefits would go to the member banks.

Though the provision was adopted by a vote of only four to two, a bare third of the full committee, its advocates insist that the insurance of deposits is justified on the ground that the insurance constitutes a sort of indirect compensation to the member banks for the proportion of their reserves which must be deposited without interest in the regional institutions.

The provision is that at first, after all expenses and 5 per cent. dividends have been paid, the remaining profits would be divided as follows: Twenty-five per cent. to create a surplus fund equal to 20 per cent. of the capital of the regional bank, 37½ per cent. to the Government direct, and the remaining 37½ per cent. to the insurance fund.

After the surplus fund reached the 20 per cent. limit the entire profits would be divided equally between the insurance fund and the Treasury.

CORNELL GETS $4,350,000.

Donor Believed to be Col. Payne—All for Medical School Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A gift of $4,350,000 to the Cornell Medical School was announced to-day by Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University. The name of the donor was withheld. It is believed, however, as was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Col. Oliver H. Payne of New York City, who for years has been a benefactor of the Cornell Medical School, gave the money. A report that he had made such a contribution was published several weeks ago.

The gift was made to President Schurman in New York Friday. The amount given will insure a yearly income of about $200,000. None of the money is to be used for new buildings; all will go toward meeting the annual expenses of the school. It will be used entirely by the Medical School in New York City, and none on the local branch of the Medical School at Ithaca.

It is well known among Cornell men that Col. Payne has been paying the deficit of the Cornell Medical School for years, and has given large sums for this purpose. On account of his disinclination for publicity, however, no public announcement of Col. Payne's generosity has been made.

MRS. GERRY TO BUILD ROADS

Gives $5,000 to Three Towns in Delaware County, New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has gained the gratitude of the taxpayers in three townships in Delaware County, and has established a brand new fad and has given the highway improvement boom a big impetus by paying the town highway taxes in Andes, Bovina, and Delhi.

Mrs. Gerry recently inquired what she could do to assist in making better roads through Delaware County. Her automobile trips in this section convinced her that the residents of this part of the State were not enjoying the highway facilities to which they were entitled.

Several supervisors with whom she discussed the situation suggested that the reason why more good roads were not constructed was that the towns could not afford the expense. It had been a hard season for farmers and taxes were high. Without further comment and with no solicitation, Mrs. Gerry sent a check for $5,000 to the supervisors of Andes, Bovina and Delhi. This is to pay for 3.57 miles of highway construction in Andes, costing $1,335; 3.37 miles in Bovina, at a cost of $1,260.29, and 6.43 miles in Delhi, $2,404.63.

The gift inures to the benefit of every taxpayer in the three towns.

FALL KILLS YALE STUDENT.

John Lannom, '16, Found Dead Under Window—Was a Sleepwalker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 16.—John R. A. Lannom, one of the leading students of the sophomore class at Yale, was found dead about daybreak this morning on the sidewalk under the window of his room on the second floor of Durfee Hall. Medical Examiner Scarborough said this evening that Lannom probably arose, walked to the window, where a bottle of spring water was kept, knocked it from the sill and, in reaching for it, lost his footing and fell thirty feet to the walk beneath. Death must have been instantaneous. The condition of the body led Dr. Scarborough to say that Lannom probably fell at about 4 o'clock this morning.

Funeral services will be held in Battell Chapel to-morrow morning, and the body will be taken to Lannom's home in Louisville to-morrow afternoon, in charge of a party of his classmates.

Lannom was 19 years old. He was a room-mate of Edwin Stein of New York City. Stein said to-night that he came to his room about 1 o'clock this morning and, finding Lannom in bed and apparently asleep, did not disturb him. He did not learn of the accident till awakened by a policeman at about 6 o'clock.

Stein says that Lannom was a somnambulist and had almost fallen out of a window twice before.

MESSINA TWICE SHAKEN.

Earthquakes Alarm Sicilian City—Populace Mostly Outdoors.

MESSINA, Sicily, Nov. 16.—A strong earthquake occurred here about 2 o'clock to-day, and was repeated forty minutes later.

The disturbance caused considerable alarm, but less than usual, because a majority of the populace were enjoying the fine Sunday in the open air.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

SULZER MUST WAIVE GRAFT IMMUNITY

Deposed Governor Will Not Be Allowed to Testify in "John Doe" Inquiry Otherwise.

MAY KNOW OF GRAFT RING

Panic Among Conspirators Expected to Follow Kelley's Overtures to Whitman—Fowler May Confess.

Ex-Gov. William Sulzer will not be allowed to testify in the "John Doe" graft investigation which District Attorney Whitman is conducting unless he signs a waiver of immunity. This was decided yesterday after Mr. Whitman learned that the details of a conspiracy to bleed contractors on State work were discussed in the Hotel Onondaga in Syracuse on the day after William Sulzer was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. Mr. Whitman wants to know all that Sulzer knows about that alleged conspiracy, and if Sulzer tells everything, it is expected that the most sensational chapter in the graft investigation will be unfolded.

At least six men were present at the Syracuse hotel when Everett P. Fowler was designated to continue to collect graft from the contractors on State roads. These men, it is said, approved the selection of George H. McGuire as "bagman" among the canal contractors. If Sulzer testifies he will be asked whether he was one of these six men and whether he took a prominent part in the deliberations. Sulzer denied last night all knowledge of this meeting at the Onondaga Hotel.

According to information which came to the District Attorney, Henry P. Burgard of Buffalo was also in the hotel when the meeting was in progress. Burgard has conferred with Mr. Whitman already. He was not allowed to testify, though. It was said that this opportunity was denied because Burgard insisted on obtaining immunity for himself. When he appears before Mr. Whitman again it will be under subpoena probably.

William H. Kelley, Democratic boss of Onondaga County, was also at the hotel, according to Mr. Whitman's information. Kelley, it was said, had opened negotiations through his lawyer with Mr. Whitman in the last few days. It was said that he, too, wanted an assurance of immunity and that this was refused as in Burgard's case.

Fowler and McGuire were at the meeting when the graft conspiracy was perfected, it was learned. There was at least one more and it was said that Eugene D. Wood, ex-lobbyist, could tell who that man was. Wood has already testified in the John Doe proceedings, and he is still under the call of the court. When he appears again, as it is said he will, Mr. Whitman will ask him whether he was present or whether he knew of any others who were present.

If Mr. Whitman can establish proof that this conspiracy was engineered in Onondaga County it will be necessary for him to prove then that money collected by the approved bagmen found its way into New York County. He expects to show this by the same method used in tracing the Hull-Mack check to the Fourth National Bank in this city. If he can show that the graft came into this county, then all of the conspirators can be tried by Mr. Whitman in this county.

McGuire Named Sulzer.

Ex-Gov. Sulzer has been brought into the case. McGuire, when he testified first, asserted that he had given Sulzer 500 in bills in the bathroom of a hotel in Syracuse. This money was passed secretly, he testified, the day after Sulzer was nominated for Governor. Mr. Whitman hopes to connect this incident with a previous meeting at which Sulzer and McGuire were present. This meeting may turn out to be the one at which the conspiracy to collect graft was discussed.

The "M" telegram produced in the "John Doe" inquiry revealed that Fowler's activity stretched into 1912, as well as through 1911, for McGuire, in that telegram, informed John A. Hennessy specifically that Fowler made a practice of coming to Syracuse in both 1911 and 1912 to "help William H. Kelley hold up and shake down the contractors on State work." Mr. Whitman will try to prove that the 1912 activities of Fowler had a bearing on the directions which he received at the Syracuse hotel the day after Sulzer was nominated.

It is not contended by the District Attorney that a conspiracy to milk the contractors was hatched in Syracuse on the day after the Democratic convention. Mr. Whitman knows that the conspiracy was hatched long before that time, but it is asserted that the conspiracy was furthered in Syracuse, and that, it is argued, puts the case within the jurisdiction of the John Doe inquiry.

The two men who could tell all about this Syracuse meeting, it is believed, are George H. McGuire and Everett P. Fowler. McGuire is still ill as the result of his physical and mental breakdown while under examination by Mr. Whitman last week. Fowler will arrive in the city at 11:15 o'clock this morning, and whatever he may have to tell is expected to be in the District Attorney's hands soon after that time.

Although Fowler is under indictment for extortion, it is known that Mr. Whitman will take no chances with him. He will not let him slip through his fingers, now that he has a tight hold on him. Mr. Whitman, it is expected, will treat Fowler as he treated the informers in the police graft investigation. This is the procedure that will be followed probably: Fowler will present himself before the District Attorney on his arrival. Mr. Whitman will ask him whether he has considered his ultimatum—confession or Sing Sing—and if Fowler says that he has decided to tell everything, Mr. Whitman will direct him to go before Judge Crain in General Sessions to plead guilty to the indictment. After having received the plea of guilty Mr. Whitman will hear Fowler's whole story and will then take him before the Grand Jury.

Under no conditions, it is expected, will Mr. Whitman allow Fowler to go before the Grand Jury before pleading guilty. Such a procedure would give him immunity from prosecution on the extortion charge, and that is what Mr. Whitman will seek to prevent. In the police cases the threat of Sing Sing proved most effective. There was not a hitch, and four Police Inspectors were sent to the penitentiary. There is little doubt that Fowler will plead guilty. It was said yesterday that he would do this on the advice of counsel as the only means for saving himself.

Kelley Expected to Start Stampede.

The news that William H. Kelley has made an attempt to get under cover is expected to go through the up-State counties like wildfire, and it is thought it will precipitate a rush on the part of smaller politicians and small contractors to save themselves, if possible, by telling what they know. Kelley is regarded as Tammany's bulwark in Onondaga County. Publicly he has denied complicity in the Fowler case.

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Everybody Who Likes the Game of Football will be interested in the best gridiron pictures and the most concise records of all the leading teams, in an Illustrated Football Section which will be given to all readers of NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

ARTIST SHOT DOWN AT RICHMOND HILL

Supposed Stray Bullet Hits Raymond Burns and Doctor Friend Makes Wild Auto Run to Him.

While crossing the bridge over the Long Island Railroad tracks in Forest Park, Richmond Hill, L. I., one block north of Division Avenue, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock Raymond Burns, a painter of Western scenes, 27 years old, of 581 Walnut Avenue, Richmond Hill, was shot in the left side and seriously wounded. After being taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica Mr. Burns said that he had seen no one with a revolver or rifle in the woods near the tracks and had no idea who shot him. He did not even hear the report of the weapon used, he said. The police are inclined to believe that the young artist was accidentally shot by some of the numerous amateur sportsmen who habitually visit Forest Park on Sundays and practice shooting with rifles and revolvers.

When the bullet struck him Mr. Burns fell to the ground, but soon rose and, with great effort, walked to his home, three blocks away.

Andrew Mehling of 141 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, the railroad crossing watchman stationed one block south of the bridge, heard the report of a revolver or rifle, and a moment later saw a young man of medium height and weight, dressed in a dark suit and gray peaked cap, hurrying along the railroad tracks away from the bridge toward the Richmond Hill station. He appeared to be agitated, the watchman said, but as Mehling could not see the top of the bridge from where he was standing, he did not know that any one had been injured and allowed the unidentified man to go on his way.

When Mr. Burns reached the back door step of his home he collapsed, and was found by his mother and younger brother, Edward. They at once telephoned to Dr. E. J. Cronin of Hillside Avenue, Richmond Hill, the family physician, and an intimate friend. Dr. Cronin was in Westchester Village, the Bronx, at the former home of his wife, a daughter of E. C. Potter, a banker, whom he married Oct. 4. Mr. Burns being an usher at the wedding. As soon as he heard of the condition of his young friend Dr. Cronin jumped into his high-powered automobile and broke all speed laws in a dash from Westchester to Richmond Hill. He made the run, a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles, and most of it through city streets, in forty minutes.

As soon as Dr. Cronin saw Mr. Burns he realized that the young man was in a serious condition and sent a hurry call for an ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica. He also telephoned to Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the New York surgeon, for a consultation. Dr. Blake was engaged, but promised his assistance to-day, it was said.

Dr. Cronin said last night that he had not probed for the ball owing to the seriousness of Mr. Burns's condition, but that he had located it in the abdomen. He said that the wound appeared to have been made by a .32-calibre revolver bullet.

Young Mr. Burns returned from Arizona a short time ago, after spending two years in the West painting Indians and scenes of the country. His father is Edward Burns, Secretary and a Director of the James H. Roberts Elevator Company at 430 West Broadway. He is regarded as wealthy by his neighbors.

Mehling, the watchman, gave a description to the police of the man he saw hurrying away from the bridge just after the shooting. He was about five feet seven inches tall, weighed 145 pounds, was apparently 25 years old, clean shaven, and had dark hair. He wore a dark suit and a gray peaked cap.

VOTE STRIKE AT LAWRENCE.

Firemen in Textile Mills Demand an Eight-Hour Day.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 16.—The operation of practically all of the textile mills in this city may be affected by the action of 300 firemen, who voted to-day to strike to-morrow morning unless their demands for an eight-hour day were granted. There are about fifty cotton and woolen mills, employing altogether 35,000 operatives. The men at present work twelve hours a day. They ask that this time be reduced by four hours a day, with no reduction of pay.

The Steam and Operating Engineers' Union voted to-day to stand by the firemen if called upon. The union officials expressed confidence of success because the State law permits manufacturing establishments to operate with unlicensed firemen for only one week at a time.

The newly organized Chamber of Commerce has offered its services to bring about a settlement of the dispute in an effort to avert any such widespread suffering as was caused in the big strike of the mill operatives in 1912, when 27,000 men, women, and children were idle for nine weeks in the heart of the Winter.

PREACHES SITTING DOWN.

Suffering from Lumbago, Dr. Wallace Conducts Services, Though Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 16.—For some time the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Wallace, pastor St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church here and formerly pastor of a church in New York City, has been a sufferer from lumbago. For the last week he has been confined to his bed. He was determined not to disappoint his congregation this morning, however, and, although still suffering severely, took a seat on the pulpit platform, preaching the sermon and conducting the entire service without once rising.

The sermon made a deep impression on the congregation. At the close of the service the pastor was assisted to rise and was helped off the platform.

TWO HERMITS DIE IN FIRE.

Forest Hut of Lone Brothers Burns While They Sleep.

WHITMAN, Mass., Nov. 16.—Two hermits, George Frye, 57 years old, and his brother Stephen, ten years older, were burned to death in their shack in the woods near the Brockton line last night. Nothing was known of the fire until to-day, when another woods dweller discovered the ashes, in which were charred bones.

The brothers had lived for several months in a hut built of orange boxes.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived — S.S. Rotterdam; Rotterdam, Nov. 8.

S.S. Cymric, New York for Liverpool, was 181 miles west of Fastnet at 9 P. M.; due at Queenstown, Nov. 17, 2 P. M. White Star Line.

BELIEVE KIDNAPPERS GOT 3-YEAR-OLD GIRL

Police Can't Otherwise Explain the Disappearance of Winifred Byrne.

Three-year-old Winifred Byrne disappeared from in front of her home at 243 West Thirty-eighth Street early on Saturday evening while her father stood in the doorway to guard her from harm, and the manner of her going has mystified the police. A general alarm was sent out yesterday, warning the police of all five boroughs to be on the lookout for her. Detectives of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station are working on the theory that the child has been kidnapped.

Winifred's father, Joseph Byrne, is a florist. After the evening meal on Saturday he went to the street with Winifred to keep watch over her while Mrs. Byrne went across the street to a cobbler's to have a pair of the child's shoes repaired.

Mr. Byrne, in describing her disappearance to the police, said he stood watching the child at play, and saw her run along the street until she reached J. C. Hupfel's brewery, at 266. For a moment then his attention was attracted elsewhere, and when he turned again to look for her Winifred was not in sight.

For a few minutes he supposed that she had crossed the street to join her mother in the cobbler's shop, but when Mrs. Byrne returned from that place alone he became alarmed. With his wife he then began a search of the neighborhood for trace of the child.

Many children to whom Winifred was known were playing upon the street at the time, but when appealed to for news of the child none of these could recall having seen her on the street after supper.

Mr. Byrne and his wife continued the search until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when, distressed and deeply distressed, they appealed to the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station for assistance. Lieut. Wines immediately assigned Detectives Murphy and Ginter to the case and advised Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes to go home and leave the matter in their hands.

This they did, but as morning came and the day wore on without tidings of the child the parents became distracted. Mrs. Byrne last night was said to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Winifred was a favorite in the neighborhood, and at each of the masses in St. Gabriel's Church, at 310 East Thirty-seventh Street, prayers were offered yesterday for her safe return.

The little girl is described as being three feet tall, with blue eyes, and blonde hair cut Buster Brown style. She wore a white fur coat, a white bonnet, blue-striped dress, white stockings, mittens, and black shoes. The only mark of identification is a cut on the left thumb.

Detectives Murphy and Ginter, after working on the case all day, said shortly before 11 o'clock last night that in their opinion the child had been kidnapped, but admitted that they had no clue to the person or persons who had taken her away.

NO TRACE OF MISSING GIRL.

Mother of Edna Hardenbergh Prostrated by Daughter's Absence.

No trace has been found of Miss Edna Hardenbergh, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Louis Hardenbergh, who has been missing since Thursday morning, when she started from her home at 31 Lake Street, Gravesend, to go to Public School 153, at Avenue P and Homecrest Avenue.

Her father and Detective Henry Weyman, assisted by several of the neighbors, searched for her all Saturday night and yesterday. Mr. Hardenbergh was forced to tell his wife of their failure, and she suffered a nervous collapse. Last night Dr. Melvin Sheldon of 348 Ninth Street was called in to attend Mrs. Hardenbergh. She has suffered for some months from nervous trouble, and it was said that her condition was serious. Her two married daughters, Mrs. Ethel Hohns of 39 Lake Street and Mrs. May Turner of 113 Lincoln Avenue, were summoned to care for her.

Mr. Hardenbergh visited all of the hospitals in Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs yesterday, but the search proved a vain one. He did not believe that his daughter had run away, he said, but feared she had been attacked while taking the short cut across the old Gravesend race track on her way to school. In this connection Mr. Hardenbergh recalled that his daughter had been attacked by an Italian one evening about six months ago while she was returning to her home from a store nearby. She fought desperately with her assailant and her screams brought aid. She had told him, Mr. Hardenbergh said, that the Italian, as she ran away, had threatened to "get her."

Mr. Hardenbergh, as President of the Gravesend Board of Trade, has headed a movement against burglars who have committed thefts in that part of the city. The theory was put forward that some of the roughs in the district might have kidnapped his daughter in revenge.

The only reason his daughter could have for running away, Mr. Hardenbergh said, was that she dreaded making the long trip to and from school each day in the Winter. The school, he said, was beyond the border in Sheepshead Bay, more than a mile from the house. If his daughter would return, he said, he would see that she was put in some other school.

"But I can't believe that she ran away," he said. "Why, on Wednesday night she said she was going to help clean the house from top to bottom on Saturday when her school duties were over."

TO LET ROAD CONTRACTS.

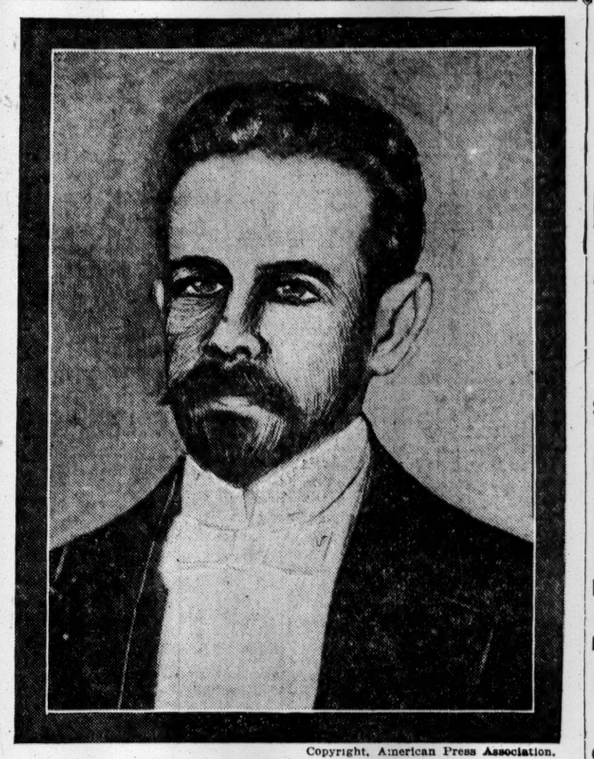
Will Be Parceled Out Weekly in Interest of Economy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Confident that he can begin advertising for bids for highway construction early in December, John N. Carlisle, Commissioner of Highways, has directed the new division engineers to go carefully over the roads to be constructed next year. Plans and estimates then may be revised so that the contracts on between thirty and forty roads each week may be awarded, until all the roads to be constructed next year are under contract.

By having weekly lettings, Commissioner Carlisle believes, there will be a more even distribution of contracts, so that no one man or firm will get more roads than can be taken care of, and it is believed that this will also result in lower prices. These contracts will all be let so that the material can be placed on the roads this Winter and the construction work can begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the Spring.

O'SHAUGHNESSY MAY QUIT MEXICO TODAY; HUERTA OUSTS ALDAPE, AGAIN SAYS "NO"; WILSON ALL DAY CONSIDERING CRISIS



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Manuel Garza Aldape

Ousted by Huerta from His Cabinet for Urging Concessions to the United States.

HUERTA COMPELS ALDAPE TO RETIRE

Minister Who Urged Concessions to Wilson Loses Post for His Courage.

OUR AGENT MAY GO TO-DAY

Report That O'Shaughnessy Will Depart for Vera Cruz—Crisis Expected This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—The difficulties between the United States and Mexico are expected to reach a climax within forty-eight hours—certainly in the early part of the week at latest.

It is rumored that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires, may leave the capital for Vera Cruz to-morrow night. Mr. O'Shaughnessy will not discuss the matter.

There is little indication, however, that the public appreciates the seriousness of the situation.

A Red Cross surgeon, who arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, asserts that he has been sent by John Lind to get American women and children out of the city by to-morrow morning at the latest. His announcement has caused some uneasiness, although most people do not credit his statement.

Manuel Garza Aldape was dismissed from his post as Minister of the Interior early this morning.

There is a persistent, but unconfirmed report that he will go as Minister to France.

A rumor is also in circulation here, which has been traced to minor officials of the War Department, that a shipment of arms and ammunition which was ordered in the United States before the embargo was enforced, has been ordered shipped to Hamburg. Officers in the confidence of Huerta are said to have been sent north to arrange for sending it across the Atlantic, and to have it reshipped from Hamburg to Mexico. This is thought by some to foreshadow an uprising under Huerta, if he is ousted from the Presidency.

Huerta Refuses Flatly to Resign.

Dispatch to The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16.—It was learned to-day that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, had seen President Huerta, and from the President himself had learned that he would not resign his place and would listen only to such proposals from the United States as were compatible with his own dignity and that of his country.

This is the substance of a report which, it is said, Mr. O'Shaughnessy has made to Washington.

Previous to this any doubts that remained regarding Gen. Huerta's intentions with respect to compliance with the American demands for his own elimination had been removed from the minds of most Mexicans and foreign residents by his peremptory dismissal to-day of Manuel Garza Aldape, the Minister of the Interior, who was looked upon as the head of Huerta's Cabinet.

Garza Aldape led that faction of the Cabinet which held the conviction that it would be best to accede to that portion, at least, of Washington's demands which meant the total abandonment of power by the Provisional President, and he is said to have been the only one with sufficient courage to discuss the international situation frankly with his chief.

It was he who called at the American Embassy recently and induced Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the Chargé d'Affaires, to send to Washington his appeal for the reopening of the negotiations.

Señor Aldape's resignation was demanded at a Cabinet meeting at President Huerta's house early this morning. Huerta is said to have reiterated at this meeting the statement that he would not resign, that with him it was a case of life or death, and that he was determined to play out the game.

Certain intimate friends of Gen. Huerta have been suggesting to him, it is said, for some time that the Minister of the Interior was intriguing for the Presidency, and that the Cabinet had become divided into hostile camps.

Triumvirate Forced Him Out.

Among those who opposed Aldape were Querido Moheno, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Blanquet, Minister of War, and José María Lozano, Minister of Public Works.

It is stated authoritatively that these three Ministers assured Gen. Huerta that unless the Minister of the Interior was removed they would resign.

Aldape was designated to-night by the Provisional President to go to Europe in fulfillment of some undetermined special mission, and departed on a late train for Vera Cruz, en route for France.

His friends think it possible that he may be named to succeed Francisco de la Barra as Minister to France.

Señor de la Barra has been ordered to Japan as special Ambassador to present the thanks of the Mexican Government for the participation of Japan in the centennial festivities under Porfirio Diaz in 1910.

It was on this mission that Gen. Felix Diaz was proceeding when he decided to return to Mexico to take part in the elections. So far as official Mexico is concerned, there exists between it and the European countries no question to be settled.

The British Minister, Sir Lionel Carden, explained this afternoon that his instructions to British residents in Mexico were not in the nature of an order to leave their places of residence, except in the case of those located in the more inaccessible towns. It was simply a precautionary measure, intended to prepare them in the event that circumstances should demand their removal.

Sir Lionel said that he had no information indicating that such a necessity was imminent, but desired his countrymen to feel that their Government was manifesting a proper interest in their welfare and safety. The notification carried assurance that the British Minister would make every effort to give them warning of unusual developments in time to permit them to reach places of safety.

The French Minister, Paul Lefaivre, said that he had no intention of leaving the capital at this time. He added that he had issued no warning to French residents, but considered it quite probable that he would follow the example of the British Minister, although there was only a limited number of his countrymen outside the big cities.

No Thanksgiving dinner complete without ANGOSTURA BITTERS. Delicious Appetizer.—Adv.

Situation "Delicate," a High Washington Official Admits.

PUBLICITY IS SHUNNED

"Our Efforts Might Be Damaged," Says One Conversant with the Facts.

SILENT ON O'SHAUGHNESSY

Persistent Rumor About His Departure for Vera Cruz Apparently Well Founded.

LATE TALK AT WHITE HOUSE

Bryan Sees the President and Discusses the Dispatches Received from Mexico City.

OPTIMISM STILL VOICED

Hope Expressed That Financial Pressure May Yet Force Huerta to Yield.

MESS MADE BY CARRANZA

His Uncompromising Declaration, Backed Up by Huerta, Is Called Unfortunate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—"The Mexican situation is so delicate that our efforts might be damaged by publicity," said one of the foremost officials of the Government to-day.

This statement was made after Secretary Bryan, who spent several hours at the State Department, came from the White House, where he had an interview with President Wilson to-night.

The seriousness of diplomatic conditions affecting Mexico is indicated by the fact that the President remained in the White House, and in seeing Mr. Bryan violated his practice of not receiving officials or other visitors on Sunday. They talked over messages received from Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the Chargé in Mexico City, and dispatched a cablegram to him after their conference.

"We are not prepared to make any announcement," said Mr. Bryan as he left.

It was admitted that the State Department was in constant communication with John Lind, President Wilson's confidential adviser in Mexican affairs, who is in Vera Cruz; Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and Dr. William Bayard Hale, who has been treating with Gen. Carranza, the Constitutionalist leader, at Nogales, Mexico. Dispatches from all three were received to-day.

Silent on O'Shaughnessy Rumor.

Rumor here has it that Mr. O'Shaughnessy is preparing to leave Mexico City. This appeared at first to be a mere echo of press reports from Mexico City, and in view of the multiplicity and frequency of rumors of that general character, it would not ordinarily be regarded as important; but it gains some significance from the fact that Government officials decline to deny it. After hesitating over a question as to whether it was true, a high official said to-night:

"Please say merely that there is no announcement to make on this subject."

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan still hope that Huerta will come to terms without the necessity of such measures as lifting the embargo on arms for the Constitutionalists, and it seems likely that the American Government will wait a few days for the effect of foreign pressure before making any decisive move in its policy.

In a high Administration quarter it was stated that there was every reason for a continuance of the optimism which President Wilson voiced to newspaper correspondents last Thursday afternoon. Nevertheless, while most of the officials do not assert that hope of speedy settlement is gone, they have shown by their guarded responses to inquiries that the future relations of Mexico and the United States are hanging in the balance.

The warning which has been given to British subjects to move out of inaccessible towns was regarded by many conversant with the situation as likely to impress Huerta that a drastic policy against him might be in prospect.

Some Hope in Mexican Senate.

Strongly reinforcing the pressure which has been brought to bear on

Huerta from the European Governments, the latest evidence of which was the effort of Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, is the independent attitude of the Mexican Senate, which temporarily, at least, has defeated the purpose of Gen. Huerta to convene the Mexican Congress.

The failure to obtain a quorum in that body is attributed to the absence of Catholic Senators, and there is much curiosity here to learn whether their action in preventing a quorum resulted from opposition to Gen. Huerta or was in pursuance of that official's plan to postpone the direct issue involved in the warning by the United States against convoking Congress.

Officials are discussing the possibility that the supposedly refractory Senators will come into line for the purpose of declaring the Presidential election illegal and that for Congress as well. The result of such a declaration would be enforced adjournment sine die of the Congress and the calling of another election for some future date.

This would mean complete defeat of the effort to obtain immediate Congressional approval for various important concessions, understood to have been recommended by the Huerta régime.

Regret Carranza Statement.

Regret was expressed by one of the important Government officers to-night that Gen. Carranza had stated that the Constitutionalists would not tolerate efforts on the part of any foreign nation to interfere in the interior affairs of Mexico. This utterance of the Constitutionalist leader has brought from President Huerta ready acquiescence.

In the opinion of Administration officials the negotiations for the elimination of Gen. Huerta from its present control have been complicated by what Gen. Carranza said just at the moment when the success of the Wilson policy seemed assured.

Gen. Carranza made his declaration soon after an interview on Friday with Dr. Hale. Apparently Dr. Hale had submitted proposals to Gen. Carranza, said to have included an armistice between the contending factions and the holding of general elections in which both leaders and Constitutionalists should join, which angered the revolutionary chieftain.

It is stated here that Gen. Gertrudis Sanchez, the Constitutionalist leader in Southwestern Mexico, has sent a dynamite squad to blow up the Tehuantepec Railroad to prevent a shipment of arms and ammunition purchased in Japan from reaching the City of Mexico. Gen. Sanchez has his headquarters about 150 miles distant from the railroad.

According to recent press reports, this consignment was purchased by the Mexican Federal Government in Japan and is on its way to one of the western ports of Mexico, probably Salina Cruz, in two Japanese merchant vessels. The consignment, rumor says, consists of 10,000 rifles, 10,000 carbines, and 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition. It is said, also, that field guns and probably other artillery are in the consignment.

REBELS DETAIN AMERICANS.

Wheeling's Commander Will Act To-day if They Are Not Released.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 16.—T. J. Ryder, head of the Pearson Syndicate oil interests, with twenty-five employes and some members of their families, arrived here to-day. Mr. Ryder started back to the oil fields to-night and will return only in case the American Embassy is withdrawn.

James Drake, a high official of the National Railway lines, arrived on a special train this evening, with members of the families of railway officials.

John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, said to-night that he did not see much hope in Alhape's resigning so long as President Huerta remained obstinate.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 16.—Rear Admiral Boush, on board the United States battleship Louisiana, off Tuxpam, reports indications of rebels in strong force in the vicinity of Tuxpam and Tampico, and says that both places are likely to be attacked at any moment.

Commander Kittelle of the gunboat Wheeling reports that there are fifteen American women and children at Tanguijo, near Tuxpam, and that the rebel leader refuses to permit them to leave on the ground that their departure would be taken as evidence that they were not safe within his lines. If they are still being held to-morrow, Commander Kittelle says, steps will be taken to obtain their release.

The number of refugees arriving here from Mexico City is not now very large. They consist mostly of women and children, and are escorted by male relatives, many of whom will return to the capital. All the hotels here are crowded, and it will be difficult to find shelter for refugees if the promised general exodus from Mexico City takes place. Among the refugees here are the Superintendent and the members of the office staff of the Vera Cruz & Isthmus Railway, who left their headquarters at Orizaba, believing the indications so threatening that it would be inadvisable for them to remain there.

John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, was engaged almost all of to-day in his office here receiving and sending dispatches. He declined to discuss the situation.

SHOOTING JUAREZ PRISONERS.

Two Executions Yesterday — Senator Catron Protests to Villa.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 16.—Two former Federal officials of Juarez, who were taken prisoners by Gen. Francisco Villa's rebel troops, were executed at Juarez to-day. They were Pablo Chavez, an official of the Juarez Police Department, and Juan Cordova, Chief of the Juarez secret police.

The executions took place at the Juarez cemetery, the condemned men standing on the brinks of newly dug graves and falling in when the firing squad shot them. Both men were sentenced to death by Gen. Villa, and the orders were carried out by subordinates.

Señora Chavez, wife of one of the executed men, was present when the sentence was pronounced and pleaded with Villa to pardon her husband, but he refused.

A squad of fourteen Federal prisoners was taken to the cemetery to bury eighty-nine of the soldiers who were killed in the Juarez battle. One of the prisoners, fearing that he was to be executed, tried to escape and was shot by the guards.

The rebel officers say that there will be more executions in Juarez and that all of the Federal volunteer troops, Federal regular and volunteer army officers will be killed. The common soldiers of the regular army will be pardoned.

United States Senator Thomas H. Catron of New Mexico to-day called on Gen. Francisco Villa at Juarez and confirmed him against the wholesale execution of the Federal prisoners of war, which has been conducted by Villa at Juarez since the surrender of the town.

It is told Gen. Villa that our Government had acted very favorably to the rebel Government, and that it was my opinion that the executions would make a bad impression on the United States Government, and probably retard any action toward recognition of the rebels by the United States," said Senator Catron, after his conference with Villa. "He did not say that he would desist from the executions, but said it was necessary that it be done, and that it was his duty to his country and in accordance with orders from superior officers.

"Villa asked me if the United States intended to intervene in Mexico, and I told him that intervention was contrary to our policy and would not occur if we could prevent it. He said that it would cost the United States a great deal of money; but I told him that would not prevent the United States from intervening in Mexico if it was found necessary for it to do so. He appeared to be opposed to intervention, and thought that the United States would have a severe fight. My visit to Villa was wholly unofficial; I went to see him merely through curiosity."

FEDERALS LOOTING GUAYMAS.

Rebels Say the Garrison Is Demoralized and Deserting.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 16.—According to reports given out at Gen. Carranza's headquarters to-day it may not be necessary for the Constitutionalist forces to make another attack upon Gen. Pedro Ojeda's position at Guaymas, as it is said that the Federal troops are becoming seriously demoralized, many of them deserting to the Constitutionalists. It is asserted that the Federal garrison has not been paid for many months, in consequence of which the banks and other business houses have been robbed by them of 220,00 pesos.

It is reported on the same authority that a vigorous attack upon the Federals at Mazatlan will be made in a few days. Gen. Alvaro Obregon, whose command is now in pursuit of the Federals recently driven from Culiacan, who are supposed to be fleeing in the direction of Mazatlan, has orders from Gen. Carranza to proceed to the assistance of Gen. Yturbe, now before the latter place.

After the negotiations with the United States, through Dr. Hale, have been concluded, Gen. Carranza plans to go to Sinaloa, there to organize the civil government of the State.

Gen. Carranza to-day gave orders for opening the Custom House at Juarez.

An informal conference between Dr. William Bayard Hale and Francisco Escudero, Minister of Foreign Relations in Gen. Carranza's Cabinet, was held to-night at the home of Ignacio Bonillas, Minister of Public Works, who also acted as interpreter. It lasted two hours.

No announcement was made of the subjects discussed.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 16.—It was announced at rebel headquarters in Juarez to-day that Gen. Venustiano Carranza might transfer his headquarters from Sonora to Juarez within a few days. The possible transfer of the rebel headquarters was discussed this afternoon at a meeting between Gen. Francisco Villa and a commission which arrived here to-day from Gen. Carranza.

The provisional State capital of Chihuahua will be established at Juarez th's week. The Provisional Governor of the State has not yet been appointed.

At a meeting with the business men of Juarez to-day Gen. Villa appointed officers for Juarez. Pedro Maes was appointed Collector of Customs at the Port of Juarez, and José Velarde was made Mayor of the city. The port will be opened for business to-morrow.

SAYS WILSON WILL WIN.

Covarrubbias Sure That His Policy Will Triumph Over Huerta

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Miguel Covarrubbias, Mexico's ex-Minister to Russia, giving his opinion to-night of the latest developments in Mexico, said:

"Now that the Constitutionalists have captured Juarez the situation may be considered greatly improved from the point of view of Gen. Carranza and his friends, and I look for further speedy successes, all of which facts make it less necessary for the United States to intervene.

"President Wilson has only to continue his policy of boycotting Huerta for a little while longer, and the Constitutionalists may be trusted to provide the proper solution of the present difficulty."

WAR SCENES IN MEXICO

Shown in Moving Pictures, Which Army Men Witnessed.

War scenes in Mexico were shown in a number of moving picture films which were shown at the Hippodrome by William A. Brady and the Shuberts last night. Some of them showed Madero just before he was shot and others were taken during actual fighting between the Federal and rebel armies since then. One roll of films was taken from the rear of a train going through Mexico, and showed the ruin throughout the country wrought by the revolution.

Pictures of American troops along the border and of American battleships in Mexico waters brought forth much applause from the large audience. All of the army and navy officers stationed in New York were invited to witness the pictures last night, and most of them attended.

PRINCE KATSURA A MENTAL GIANT

Post-Mortem Showed That the Japanese Statesman's Brain Weighed 1,600 Grams.

EQUAL TO THAT OF KANT

Princess Insisted Upon Dissection, According to Her Husband's Wish.

TOKIO, Nov. 16.—The brain of the late Prince Katsura, one of Japan's greatest statesmen, who died on Oct. 10, weighed slightly more than 1,000 grams. Prince Katsura was President of the Japanese society devoted to the study of cancer, from which disease he died, and in accordance with his own directions the body was offered to science and dissected.

This brain weight is said to be nearly the same as that of Kant, the philosopher, and heavier than that of Napoleon III and Gambetta. It was a little lighter than that of Bismarck and about three hundred grains heavier than the brain of an average person.

The examination was conducted under the historic Japanese ceremony. When all preparations had been completed Dr. Nagayo, a celebrated surgeon, surrounded by several physicians, addressed the spirit of the departed person, saying that in accordance with the dead man's own wishes he was about to dissect certain parts of the body for the benefit of science. After the operation the surgeon again addressed the spirit, reporting the completion of the task and expressing gratitude for the benefit which science would receive. Princess Katsura then approached the body, uttered a brief prayer to her husband's spirit, and murmured that in accordance with his wishes she had requested the dissection in the interest of science.

The examination proved that the Prince was suffering from cancer, which originated in the stomach and spread to the liver. The fact that Prince Katsura had desired dissection was made public by the Princess, who insisted that the examination be made. Her fortitude has created a profound impression throughout the empire.

President Wilson took occasion to manifest the sympathy of America to the family of Prince Katsura and to the people of Japan by sending a beautiful wreath through George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador. The wreath was placed beside that offered by the Empress-Dowager of Japan.

The brain weight of Prince Katsura would rank thirteenth in a list of the weights of the brains of 100 men eminent in action, art, or science, which was compiled last year by Dr. Anthony Spitzka, the Philadelphia brain anatomist. The man in this list with the heaviest brain was Ivan Turgenieff, the poet and novelist, whose brain weighed 2,012 grams. This was a phenomenal weight, however, for the second in the list was G. Cuvier, naturalist, with a brain weighing 1,830 grams, and from Cuvier down to the lowest brain weight in the list—F. J. Gall, anatomist, 1,108 grams—the differences between the weights are of comparatively few grams.

The great majority of the brain weights given by Dr. Spitzka exceed 1,300 grams, said to be the brain weight of the average man. In the list of 100, those above the average are Benjamin F. Butler, lawyer and General, 1,788; William Thackeray, novelist, 1,658; Rudolph Lenz, composer, 1,630; Daniel Webster, statesman, 1,518; Napoleon III., 1,500; Franz Schubert, composer, 1,420; George Grote, historian, 1,410; A. Bertillon, anthropologist and inventor of the Bertillon system, 1,398.

Only eleven men in Dr. Spitzka's list had brains weighing less than 1,300 grams, but among them were Walt Whitman, the poet, with a brain of 1,282 grams, and B. G. Ferris, jurist, 1,225 grams.

SULZER TALK CUT SHORT.

No Time at Dr. Peters's Forum to Discuss the Squareness of It.

"Did Sulzer Get a Square Deal?" was the advertised topic of a meeting yesterday morning in the People's Forum conducted by the Rev. Madison C. Peters at the New York Theatre. Dr. Peters found, however, after preaching a sermon considerably more than an hour in duration, that only a few minutes remained before the theatre had to be turned over for regular show purposes and that the four speakers who had been invited to talk on Sulzer were limited to talks between six and eight minutes in length.

The four speakers were Col. Alexander C. Bacon, Samuel Bell Thomas, Nathan B. Chadsey, and Chester C. Platt, all of whom were closely associated with Sulzer in the days of the impeachment trial. The speakers all agreed the impeachment was unfair and they assailed Murphy and Barnes, spoke of the private source of impeachment at Delmonico's, and re-emphasized most of the charges which Sulzer made against his opponents during the campaign.

Before the collection was taken Dr. Peters said that judging from the great variety of foreign coins in previous collections the people who came to the People's Forum formed a congress of representatives of most of the nationalities of the civilized world. He said that some of the strange moneys that were found on the plate on the preceding Sunday would be of great interest to numismatists or to children who love curiosities.

SULZER GOING ON TOUR.

To Lecture from Here to Pacific on "Tammany Treason."

According to an announcement made last night, William Sulzer, Assemblyman-elect from the Sixth District, will leave New York next Saturday night for a lecture tour of the United States, in the course of which he will journey to the Pacific Coast and back again, recounting the story of the alleged Tammany plot through which he was impeached and removed from office as the Chief Executive of the Empire State. Mr. Sulzer's tour will be directed by R. M. Johnston. The topic of Mr. Sulzer's lecture will be "The Treason of Tammany."

At the Broadway Central Hotel, Mr. Sulzer said last night:

"My lecture tour, under the management of Mr. Johnston, will, I hope, raise for me the funds I need to pay personal obligations, and some of the debts which I was compelled to incur to carry on the war against the grafters."

Mr. Sulzer said that he would be accompanied by his wife and by his personal secretary, Louis A. Sarecky, with M. A. Kraus, business manager for Mr. Johnston. Among the cities to be visited are Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Columbus, Cincinnati, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Denver, Indianapolis, Salt Lake City, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles.

THOMAS VISITS MOTHER.

Playwright Shows Her the Medal Presented to Him by Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—Augustus Thomas, the playwright, arrived here from Chicago to-day and spent three hours with his mother, Mrs. Imogene Thomas, whom he showed the medal presented to him by the American Academy of Arts and Letters. She is eighty-one and an invalid. The playwright's visit was unexpected.

Mrs. Thomas said she felt that the medal had come at the right time to ease her disappointment over the failure of her son's latest play, "Ind'an Summer."

Mr. Thomas's two sisters were preparing to go to church when the telephone bell rang and his voice was recognized. He arrived at their home shortly after in a taxicab, which took him back to the station. He explained that he had an appointment in New York for a new production. The name of which he would not disclose.

LACK OF CAPITAL HAMPERED LAKE CO.

Submarine Builders Unable to Borrow from Banks, Although Holding $1,650,000 Contracts.

COMPANY TO REORGANIZE

Will Try to Raise $50,000 on Bonds or Notes — Government to Finish Vessels Under Construction.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 16.—Stringency in the money market is the reason given for the request by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company of this city to the Navy Department to take its contracts for submarines off its hands, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. Because of this request officers of the Navy Department came here last week and now are completing the construction of two submarines, G-2 and G-3, which are three-quarters finished. When these boats are advanced enough in construction they will be launched and taken to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for final completion. After that the Lake shipyard in this city will be shut down for an indefinite period, or until such time as the company shall be able to borrow money to resume operations.

The other submarines, L-5, at a price of $535,000, L-6 at $380,000, and L-7 at the same contract price, will not be constructed by the Navy Department. The first of the L type boats was started only recently, and is now finished 7.3 per cent. The other two have not yet been started. So far as the officers of the Lake Company are able to determine, there is no telling when they will be started.

Simon Lake, inventor of the Lake submarine, and President of the company, at his home in Milford to-day said:

"The situation is an odd one. The company does not owe a dollar. We have Government contracts amounting to $1,650,000 and yet we are unable to borrow any money from the banks, even with the contracts as security. The banks seem unable to get the money for us."

In reply as to the whereabouts of the company's working capital he said that it had been the practice with the company to have its submarines built in other shipyards.

"I desired to save that profit," said Mr. Lake, "so I purchased land and added it to the shipyard in Bridgeport at a cost of over $150,000. Some of my people did not quite agree with me in this. The construction of the submarine Defender cost us $277,000. She was built as an eight-knot boat, but when she was half completed the War Department contracted for another boat at eleven knots, and under a law passed at the same time the Navy Department could not accept the Defender unless she was as good as the best boat under contract.'

"There is to be a reorganization of the company. I hope to be able to make a definite statement of the condition and purposes of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company within a few days. What we want is $50,000 working capital, so as to meet current expenses. Unless we can raise the necessary money by an issue of either bonds or notes, the contracts for new work will be sublet to shipbuilders, which may eventually mean the abandonment of the shipyard in this city."

MORE WIRE-TAPPERS OWN UP

Five Have Now Accused High Police Officials in Confessions.

The confessions of two more wire-tappers were added yesterday to the list now in District Attorney Whitman's possession, making five in all. The men who made the confessions were taken to Mr. Whitman's Madison Avenue apartment by Assistant District Attorney Groehl.

It is expected that Charles Gondorf, so-called king of the wire-tappers, will add his confession to the list to-day. It was said that Mr. Whitman would be less inclined to show consideration to Gondorf in view of the new confessions. Gondorf is out on $65,000 bail on three separate charges of fleecing victims through the wire-tapping game.

All of the five confessions, it is said, involve the names of high police officials. Two of the men named in them are reported to have offered several parcels of real estate for sale within the last week.

Mr. Whitman will not proceed with the prosecution of any of the wire-tappers now under arrest until after the highway and canal graft investigation has been completed. It is expected that the Grand Jury will hear evidence on wire-tapping, however, and that the cases will be pushed after the graft investigation.

14-YEAR-OLD IN SALON.

Suzanne Billet's Painting Has Attracted Much Attention.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The youngest exhibitor at the Autumn Salon is a fourteen-year-old girl, Suzanne Billet.

Her canvas, representing an aged woman, has attracted considerable attention. She had been studying at Louis Lavalle's studio and sent the picture to the Salon, never expecting it to be hung. It took her only three sittings.

CIVIL SERVICE TEST FOR POSTMASTERS

Commission Orders Examinations for Fourth-Class Positions Under Wilson's Order.

MERIT THE ONLY STANDARD

Burleson Says He Will Disregard Political or Other Influences in Appointing Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Civil Service Commission announced to-day that examinations would be held within the next thirty days for the positions of fourth-class Postmasters in the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Florida, New Mexico, and North Carolina. A statement issued by the Post Office Department said:

"This order (President Wilson's order of May 7) removed the cloak of civil service protection from a large body of fourth-class Postmasters, who had been blanketed into the classified service by President Taft, and directed that these positions be thrown open to civil service competition. The examinations will be open to the present Postmasters of these offices, as well as to any other persons who desire to compete.

"Postmaster General Burleson stated that he desired it distinctly understood that it is his purpose to carry out the intent of President Wilson's order that these positions be filled in accordance with both the spirit and letter of the civil service law. He added that he does not delegate the power of appointment, nor in any case is selection made simply upon or because of a recommendation of a member of Congress. He stated further that he has a duty to perform in making selections under the civil service rules; that it is his desire to select in every case the most efficient man obtainable, and that in furtherance of such desire he is using and intends to continue to use every available means of ascertaining the best of the men certified to him by the Civil Service Commission.

"And, further, he has directed that all letters recommending appointments based upon political considerations be returned to the writers.

"The Postmaster General states that he is in earnest in his efforts to obtain the best men, regardless of their political opinions, and whenever he finds in any case that he has been misled because of recommendations made for political reasons, he fourth-class Postmaster or rural carrier so appointed will be promptly removed from office."

NAVAL OFFICER TO PRISON.

Secrecy Maintained as to Charge on Which Steele Was Convicted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Lieut. Benjamin Harrison Steele, U. S. N., has been convicted of serious charges by court-martial at Philadelphia and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Navy Department officials decline to make any statement in regard to the case, but it is learned that a report that Lieut. Steele was convicted of misappropriating Government funds is untrue. Secretary Daniels gave consideration to the matter of furnishing a statement on the case to the newspapers, but decided that he would not do so. It is inferred from what could be learned to-night that Lieut. Steele was convicted of the charge of "assault," but the specifications of this charge were not obtainable. The sentence of imprisonment carries with it dismissal from the navy.

Lieut. Steele was until recently in charge of the United States naval recruiting station and branch hydrographic office at Cleveland. Ordinarily such courts-martial trials are public, and no effort is made to conceal the action of the court, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President.

Lieut. Steele was born in Kansas on Jan. 18, 1885, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State on May 21, 1901. He had had about ten years' sea service when assigned to recruiting and hydrographic office duty at Cleveland. His last sea duty was on the cruiser New Orleans.

NO WORD FROM STOVER.

La Roche Denies That There Has Been Any Department Friction.

No word came yesterday to his friends or to city officials from Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover, and there is still no explanation of his disappearance, except his own declaration before he left that he was going on a vacation. It was denied yesterday that there had been any friction between Mr. Stover and others in the department. Louis F. La Roche of the Board of Park Commissioners said Mr. Stover was not influenced in leaving by any unpleasantness either with his subordinates or over any contracts. He also denied a published report that early in October Mr. Stover had left a meeting of the board in anger.

Mr. La Roche holds the opinion of many of Mr. Stover's friends that the Commissioner went away because he felt the need of a complete rest and he believed the only way to get such a rest was by dropping ought of sight.

"I would not be surprised to see Mr. Stover walk in to his desk any day," said Mr. La Roche.

For four years the Commissioner has not taken a vacation, and he has put in long hours planning and carrying out the work of his department. S. C. Skipp, director of athletics at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, where Mr. Stover lived, said the Commissioner could be found sometimes as late as 2 o'clock in the morning at work. This he did day after day, and 8 o'clock each morning found him up and ready for work.

In a letter received from the Commissioner by Mr. La Roche from Philadelphia just before the continued absence of the city official began to cause comment he wrote that he expected to be away "for a longer period."

Mr. La Roche said the Commissioner had brought his work up to date before he went away.

"I see no cause for worry," said Mr. La Roche. "The Commissioner may be back now any day."

AIDS A GIRL PRISONER.

Magistrate Waits Long to Grant Bail to Rose Selinski.

Rose Selinski, the eighteen-year-old girl who was arrested at the Thirty-sixth Street station of the Culver line of the elevated railway in Brooklyn on Saturday night, on the charge of Thomas McGowan, an ironworker, who alleged that she had picked his pocket, was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees in the Fifth Avenue Police Court yesterday and her hearing was adjourned until this morning. McGowan said on Saturday that he had seen the girl take his purse, which contained $22. Yesterday he made no such definite charge, saying that she had been behind him in the crush at the Brooklyn Bridge, and that he felt her pushing against him. The girl denied the charge and the money was not found on her.

Magistrate Voorhees said in court yesterday that he would immediately release the girl if he had the authority to do so. He remained at the police station until 11 o'clock on Saturday night until bail was obtained for her so that she would not have to go to a cell.

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Arrange for Demonstration

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Broadway at 57th St., New York

SULZER MUST WAIVE GRAFT IMMUNITY

Continued from Page 1.

his sole defense has been that many of the letters purporting to have been signed by him were really signed "Kelly" and not "Kelley," as the name should be spelled.

The fact is, as Mr. Whitman has known for a long time, that Kelly and all the rest of the men who are involved in the John Doe investigation are being advised by prominent lawyers, the best that money can retain. These lawyers have offices in this city. It was the same clique of lawyers, it was said yesterday, that bobbed up in every important case where Tammany officials were concerned; the same lawyers who have defended grafters in other years, and who worked hard to get evidence against Sulzer in the impeachment proceedings.

By this evening it is expected, the District Attorney's battle will have been half won. It is not thought likely a politician so prominent as Everett P. Fowler was left out of any of the important conferences held by the graft ring. Fowler, it is expected, will involve a score of prominent politicians, from the lowest to the very highest, against whom Mr. Whitman has been trying for years to get evidence.

It is likely that Fowler's confession, if he makes one, will be kept secret for twenty-four hours so as to give all the persons mentioned in it an opportunity to seek terms from District Attorney Whitman. The "little fellows" would have the first call in the immunity in such an event, and the "little fellows," as the events of the last few days have proved, usually make good witnesses. Seneca P. Hull, the Cortland, N. Y., contractor, whose testimony clinched the indictment of Fowler, was one of these "little fellows." He made a strong impression on the Grand Jurors, it was said.

Fowler stayed with his family at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday, in accordance with an agreement entered into between Mr. Whitman and District Attorney Cunningham of Ulster County, who is Fowler's attorney of record. There may have been attempts on the part of big politicians, it is said, to get into communication with Fowler so as to persuade him not to confess. This is a possibility that has not been overlooked. It was recalled that Fowler yielded to these influences once after he had decided to tell Mr. Whitman everything, and it was said he might yield again.

If Fowler does yield again if he decides to plead not guilty when his time to choose between two courses expires at noon to-day, then Mr. Whitman will spare no efforts to send him to Sing Sing at once. It was said yesterday that Fowler's trial, under these circumstances, would begin within fifteen days. The evidence in the case is mostly documentary, and Mr. Whitman regards the case as one of the simplest of its kind that has ever come to his attention. One of the patrolmen in the police graft cases was sent to Sing Sing on an extortion charge for six years, and the evidence in his case was less than half as strong as in Fowler's case.

TELLS OF McGUIRE COLLAPSE.

Clark Describes Scene When "M" Message Was Handed to Him.

Assistant District Attorney John Kirkland Clark, in an address delivered at the Washington Heights branch of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon on "Crime and Its Relations to the Innocent," referred to the John Doe investigation now under way before Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Mr. Clark said that grafting had been condoned by many because of its prevalence. He warned the young men in his audience against accepting this view. Mr. Clark gave a graphic description of the breakdown on the stand of George H. McGuire of Syracuse, and told how McGuire was forced to admit that he was the author of the famous "M" telegram.

Within five minutes after John A. Hennessy had produced his copy of the telegram, said Mr. Clark, the District Attorney had the Syracuse Western Union operator on the long distance telephone. The District Attorney warned him to take the greatest care of the original telegram filed at the Syracuse office. Then the general manager of the Western Union was consulted, and the original telegram was in the District Attorney's possession the next morning.

Mr. Clark described McGuire's conduct in the witness chair when he was asked to read the telegram which Hennessy had produced. McGuire took the telegram, Mr. Clark said, and without reading the contents pointed immediately to the letter "M" at the end and said:

"I didn't sign this telegram. You see it merely signed M."

"I felt perfectly confident, from my experience with men who do not tell the truth," said Mr. Clark yesterday, "that McGuire was not telling the truth. I felt confident that McGuire had written that telegram himself on his own typewriter, as future developments proved. Few appear to know it, but typewriting is the easiest kind of writing to identify and trace. Authorities said that the person who wrote the original "M" telegram was a novice, that they could tell this because the writing was heavy, the kind that is made when the operator uses only one finger. McGuire wrote out that telegram when every one had left the office and when he could be heard or seen by no one."

Referring to the graft on the highways, Mr. Clark said:

"I do not own an automobile and therefore have had little experience with the State roads on which millions have been spent. But we have heard from experts that the money appropriated for those roads has not all been accounted for. We want to know where the money did go. We want to find out whether there was any loss or waste. It may cost the community a great deal to find this out, but the community ought to know the truth. It is high time that the people of New York who believe in right, should take a stand against wrong in this matter."

MACK, HERE, MAKES DENIAL.

Collected Only $35,000 in 1911 Campaign, Not $750,000, He Says.

Norman E. Mack, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who arrived in this city on Saturday night, was disturbed yesterday by the revival of certain charges made in the recent municipal campaign. The charges were resurrected in the present John Doe graft inquiry into contributions from State contractors to the campaign funds of both parties.

"I was surprised to see it repeated in the papers this morning that the Democratic State Committee in 1911, the year I was Chairman, collected $750,000 in the way of contributions for campaign purposes," said Mr. Mack. "In the most emphatic manner I want to say that the statement is ridiculously untrue. The amount contributed that year was about $35,000, and was accounted for by the Treasurer in the report filed with the Secretary of State. If it were true that any such large sum had been raised in that year, or any other year, I would not blame the people for wondering what became of the money. But as only $35,000 was raised, I fail to see any reason for hysteria and false statements where the reputation and good names of honest men are involved. The amount received was so small that it was impossible to make any kind of a vigorous campaign that year.

"During my connection with the State Committee, I felt that I owed it to my party to conduct as vigorous a campaign as possible with the financial means at my command. It is true that I conferred with Democrats, in office and out, in Buffalo, Albany, and other places, as to means of raising money to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign of that year, as this is the only way a State Committee has of obtaining money to pay the cost of office hire, clerical force, postage, telegrams, literature, and the numerous legitimate expenses of the campaign."

Mr. Mack would make no comment on the indictment last Friday by the Grand Jury of Everett P. Fowler, one of the alleged Tammany "bagmen" up-state, for extortion, nor would he say anything concerning the suit for libel instituted by him against The Albany Knickerbocker Press, which printed allegations made by John A. Hennessy. Mr. Mack would not explain his mission to this city except to say that he had come to New York on "personal business."

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It builds a permanent oily veneer around the bearings and prevents metal-to-metal contact.

Try Dixon's Transmission and Differential Grease No. 677.

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TYSON & CO. UNABLE TO RELEASE TICKETS

Continued from Page 1.

at the box office by a man, whose name could not be learned. The receipt was for tickets A 2 and 4 in the dress circle, which the bearer of the receipt demanded. He asked R. W. K. Anderson, Assistant Treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust Company, when the trust company obtained possession of the opera tickets, and Mr. Anderson said on April 14.

The bearer of Mrs. Biddle's receipt then produced a cancelled check of the date, Aug. 2, and said: "Well, those tickets are my property, then. It is just the same as if I had stepped my pocketbook on the street and you had come along and picked it up. I warn you now that my attorneys shall serve notice on you in the morning that if you dispose of my tickets you do so at your own risk."

It was just a little before 3 o'clock when Mr. Baylies, accompanied by Mr. Lyeth, entered the temporary box office of the trust company, and after a consultation with the agents of the trust company gave out the announcement by which the subscribers were notified that they could take out their tickets for the first week. Mr. Baylies was asked if the trust company would proceed with the sale of those season tickets which were not redeemed by 8 o'clock this evening.

"It is the business of a trust company to realise more or less on collateral before it decreases in value," he replied.

Mr. Baylies, as a Director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, consented to tell something of the relations between the Metropolitan Opera Company, Tyson & Co., and other ticket agencies. He explained first that he was not speaking officially for the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

"The fact is," said Mr. Baylies, "that for two years Tyson & Co. and other ticket agencies have been large purchasers of opera seats. The Metropolitan Opera Company has no knowledge of the people to whom these agencies sell their allotment of seats, because the agencies have declined to disclose the names of those to whom they sell.

"Now as these agencies have been very helpful in building up the patronage of the opera it has not been considered fair to deprive them of the right of procuring tickets and selling them to their subscribers."

At this point Mr. Baylies was interrupted by a reporter, who wanted to know whether the Metropolitan Opera Company did not feel a moral obligation to see to it that all their patrons who had paid for seats as subscribers through ticket agencies should be protected against losing their seats.

Opera Not Responsible.

"There cannot be any moral obligation," replied Mr. Baylies, "when we never had any knowledge of these subscribers."

Breaking of the allotment of tickets given as collateral by Tyson & Co. for a loan from the Metropolitan Trust Company, Mr. Baylies was just explaining to the reporters that the tickets were given "like a purchase money mortgage by a man who wanted to buy a house" when he was interrupted by a man who approached the table with a receipt unfolded in his hand, and on catching the remark of Mr. Baylies said:

"So, then, the Metropolitan Opera Company knew that the tickets were to be pledged?"

"I don't know," answered Mr. Baylies.

"Well, it seems a peculiar transaction," added the newcomer, "for the titles to those tickets were obtained first by the subscribers through the ticket agency."

This statement precipitated a warm legal argument between Mr. Baylies and the man, who introduced himself as Charles G. Koss of the law firm of Thompson, Koss & Warren. Mr. Baylies holding that "the title to the tickets passed through Tyson & Co. to the Metropolitan Trust Company, and was originally vested in Tyson & Co."

Mr. Baylies quickly qualified this by adding, "But the moment that Tyson & Co. got a title the Metropolitan Trust Company had a lien on that title."

"No, they did not," contended Mr. Koss. "I had a lien on that title long before the Metropolitan Trust Company."

Mr. Baylies then read to Mr. Koss the notice of the Metropolitan Trust Company to subscribers who desired to obtain their tickets for the first week. On hearing the terms, Mr. Koss said:

"I won't do that, gentlemen, and I give you notice now that I am going to start legal action. My receipts calls for orchestra seats Nos. 8 110, 111, and 112 for Thursday evenings. If you dispose of them, you assume all the risk. I protest against the sale of my seats, and I also demand their delivery at this time."

"For your own protection," retorted Mr. Baylies, "you had better make your demand in writing."

Mr. Baylies tried to assure Mr. Koss that the Metropolitan Trust Company was "doing all it could to protect the subscribers as well as itself."

"It doesn't seem like it," answered Mr. Koss, "when the Metropolitan Trust Company accepted these tickets as security for a loan of $100,000, knowing that they had been paid for already by subscribers of Tyson & Co."

"That's untrue," replied Mr. Baylies, with his first show of anger.

"When were these tickets received by the Metropolitan Trust Company?" inquired Mr. Koss.

"On the 14th of September," said Mr. Baylies.

"And I got my receipt on the 6th of September," answered Mr. Koss.

"That makes no personal difference to me," said Mr. Baylies. "You will have to make your protest in writing."

"Well," added Mr. Koss, "I don't see how the Metropolitan Trust Company can come into court and say that it didn't know that these tickets had already been subscribed and paid for through Tyson & Co."

"You forget that this is the same as a 'purchase money mortgage,'" insisted Mr. Baylies.

"I've been connected with a great many real estate transactions myself, and usually I begin the investigation of a piece of property offered as mortgage by first finding out whether any other person is interested in it," said Mr. Koss as a parting shot.

On Saturday more than fifty of the subscribers announced that they would hold a meeting of protest at the Hotel Belmont this morning at 9 o'clock, when they will discuss ways and means of seeking legal redress for the hold-up of their season tickets to the Metropolitan Opera House.

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DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

BURNING SHIP SAFE IN BERMUDA HARBOR

The Balmes Convoyed to Port and the Pannonia Heads for New York with the Rescued.

DUE TO ARRIVE TUESDAY

Cargo Still Ablaze When the Vessel Reaches Hamilton, but Big Pumps Soon Subdue the Flames.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 16.—The Spanish steamer Balmes, which caught fire at sea, arrived here this morning accompanied by the Pannonia of the Cunard Line, to which vessel the Balmes' 103 passengers had been transferred at sea.

The fire was still burning in the hold of the Balmes when she arrived in St. George's Harbor, but pumps were set to work and the fire was soon extinguished.

The Pannonia proceeded on her voyage to New York with all the passengers of the Balmes on board. No one was injured, and all were well when the Pannonia left this port.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 16.—With her cotton cargo on fire, the Balmes was towed into St. George's Harbor this morning by the tugs Gladisfen and Powerful, convoyed by the Cunard Liner Pannonia. The Pannonia had on board 103 passengers of the Balmes, taken off the burning ship Friday morning in mid-ocean, and while heavy seas were running, after the Pannonia had made a forced draught run of 180 miles in answer to wireless calls for help.

When the Balmes came to anchor in the harbor, her hatches were lifted and great clouds of smoke belched forth, but powerful pumps soon sent tons of water into her hold and drowned out the fire. The steamer is in good condition except for the damage done by the water and the fire in her cargo.

The Pannonia, when she had finished her task of convoying the Balmes, pointed her bow toward New York and steamed away at 10 o'clock this morning, the passengers of the Balmes lining her decks and cheering lustily.

The fire on the Balmes was discovered on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock while the steamer was plowing eastward on her trip to Cadiz, Spain, from Galveston and Havana. The flames were in Hold 6 and spread rapidly, the smoke penetrating to the engine room and the stoke hold. The second engineer and several members of the crew were almost suffocated, but stuck to their posts.

The wireless operator, by direction of Capt. Ruiz, then began sending out calls for help. The call reached the Pannonia, some 180 miles to the north, bound for New York, and Capt. Robert Capper answered that he would come to the aid of the distressed ship. The British cruiser Suffolk also answered the Beimes' plea, but the message she sent was indistinct.

Turning southward, the Pannonia, under forced draft, raced at top speed toward the spot where the Balmes had said she was in distress. All of Wednesday night and throughout Thursday Capt. Capper pressed the Pannonia. On Thursday night he sighted the Spanish vessel, and soon the Pannonia was alongside the burning vessel.

Capt. Capper stood by the Balmes until morning and then took off her passengers, the Captain and crew remaining on board of their ship to navigate her, and fight the fire. When the transfer of passengers had been made the Pannonia and Balmes headed for Bermuda.

The crew of the Balmes fought the fire throughout Friday, but all the time it continued to gain headway. Saturday night the fire had reached such proportions that it was thought it might spread to the rum on the hold, and that it might be necessary to abandon the vessel. The crew, however, never lagged in the fight, and when the tugs picked up the Balmes and towed her into St. George's this morning, the powerful pumps put aboard soon quenched the flames.

At no time till the hatches were lifted here were there any signs of the fire above the decks, except the presence of heavy smoke.

Capt. D. J. Roberts, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard Line, said last night that the only message he had seen from Bermuda was one saying that the Pannonia had arrived with her convoy, the Spanish steamer Balmes, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and had proceeded for New York with the 103 passengers she had rescued.

"If she has fair weather," said the Captain, "the Pannonia should reach the Ambrose Channel Lightship about 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and may not dock until Wednesday morning early."

In addition to the passengers from the Balmes, the Cunarder has on board several hundred immigrants from the Mediterranean.

DEFENDS SPORTING PARSON

Archbishop of York Also Extols Hunting as Christian Pastime.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Archbishop of York, preaching this afternoon near York at the dedication of a memorial erected to the memory of a clergyman who was killed while hunting with a pack a year ago, made a defense of the sporting parson.

There might be some, he said, who found it difficult to understand how there could be a close connection between hunting and the life of a Christian man, still more of a Christian clergyman. He would be a very bold man indeed, said the Archbishop, who would set forth the argument that hunting was so cruel that it was absolutely wrong, and if it was not absolutely wrong, then it was like other things—the good or evil of it depended precisely upon the manner in which it was used. It is possible, he said, to contend that a very great balance of happiness to God's creatures is due to hunting of man—for the horse, the dog, and even for the fox. The very best Yorkshire Christians who ever lived, he said, had been keen sportsmen.

ROYAL SHOTS AS RIVALS.

King George and Archduke to Test Their Skill in Marksmanship.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A friendly contest of their skill in marksmanship as sportsmen will begin on Tuesday between King George and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, and will be one of the most interesting sporting events ever arranged.

The Archduke, who is visiting this country, will be entertained by the King at Windsor, where shooting parties have been arranged in Windsor Forest.

The King is a notable shot, while the Archduke also has a big reputation, especially for his skill with the rifle, in this country, but it is believed that the King will prove his superiority with the shotgun.

PLAN TO SUE HAMMERSTEIN.

Singers Obtained Writs of Seizure on His Property in France.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Owing to Oscar Hammerstein's postponement of the opening of his New York opera house twenty singers who are said to have been engaged by him have applied to the courts here and have obtained writs of seizure of Hammerstein's property in France. Among them is Mlle. Mathe Shenal of the Opéra Comique, who says she is determined to sue Mr. Hammerstein.

Maufice Renaud, the baritone, and others who were under contract to Hammerstein, say they have not decided just what course they will pursue. Holders of minor contracts assert that the postponement of the opening in New York means to them a total loss of salary for the season. It is believed that they will take collective action against Mr. Hammerstein.

NEWS OF WIFE'S DEATH KILLS

Speaker of Lower Swedish House Dies Suddenly of Apoplexy.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 16.—Baron Bonde, speaker of the Second Chamber of the Swedish Parliament, died to-day on being informed of the sudden death of his wife. Apoplexy was given as the cause of his death

LARKIN BEGINS FIGHT FOR BRITISH LABOR

Welcome by Thousands of Manchester Workers Impresses Dublin Strike Leader.

DELIVERS A FIERY SPEECH

Tells of Dublin Social Conditions and the Horrors of Its Slums and Jail Life.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—James Larkin, the Dublin labor agitator, began a crusade in England to-day against the Government, in reprisal for his imprisonment in connection with the recent labor disorders in the Irish capital, by delivering a fiery speech in Manchester, evoking one of the most remarkable demonstrations the latter city has had for a long time.

The meeting in the Free Trade Hall was timed to begin at 3 P. M., but two hours before that time the streets were crowded and the approaches to the hall were soon impassable.

The hall itself held fully five thousand people.

The demand for tickets was such that as much as $5 a piece was offered for admission. Inside the hall a choir of young women sang and the organ played the "Marseillaise" and other songs. Young women wearing the "Red Cap of Liberty" sold programmes.

Larkin was obviously impressed by his reception, and spoke in impassioned tones. He denied that he had called for a general strike in support of the Dublin workers, leaving that action to the English trade unions. At the same time, he said, he appealed to the English unionists to stand by the strikers to the death. He drew graphic pictures of social conditions in Dublin and the horrors of its slums and jail life. He said that if his colleagues in Mountjoy Prison were not liberated he wanted to rejoin them there.

Referring to the report that he lived in a mansion and drove a motor car, he exclaimed:

"If ever a man deserved a mansion or a motor car, that man stands here—Jim Larkin!"

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The employers of the United Kingdom are forming a new union and purpose to raise a guarantee fund of $250,000,000 in order to protect themselves against strike movements by the trades unions and other labor organizations.

INSANITY AS CHARLTON PLEA

Lawyers Seek New York Testimony as to His Past Life.

NAPLES, Nov. 16.—Giovanni Porzio and Signor Catapano, counsel for the defense in the case of Porter Charlton, the American who is to stand trial at an early date at Como on a charge of having murdered his wife, returned from that place to-day. They have prepared a long statement outlining circumstances which they allege are favorable to Charlton, and this will be submitted to the investigating Judge to-morrow.

The attorneys said to-day that about fifteen witnesses residing in New York State will be interrogated by a commission on Charlton's past life and the character of the Charlton couple. They are anxious to obtain the deposition of Mrs. Charlton's first husband, Neville H. Castle, formerly a lawyer of San Francisco. They hope to be able to induce the Crown Prosecutor to order an investigation by alienists of Charlton's mental state

RAISING A "MARTYR" FUND.

Russian Newspaper Working for a Monument to Yushinsky.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph sends the following: "The Novoe Vremya has started a public subscription for a monument over the grave of the murdered boy, Yushinsky. Among the letters of the first subscribers to the fund published in M. Suvorin's paper, is one signed by Count P. Lansdorff, who requests that his contribution be applied toward the erection of a monumental shrine over the tomb of the lad 'who was tortured to death by Jews.' In this way the Russian anti-Semitic fanatics seem determined to perpetuate the blood ritual delusion.

"Inquiries at the Ministry of Justice elicited the statement that no notice had yet been received of the expected protest on the part of the public prosecutor against the verdict of the jury in acquitting Beilies."

STOP SUFFRAGIST MEETING.

Police Arrest Leaders of a Demonstration Near Asquith's House.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Attempts to address a meeting of the Women's Freedom League from the steps leading from Downing Street to the Horse Guards' Parade, led to the arrest this evening of four members of the League.

The women were a deputation who had left at the Premier's residence a copy of a resolution passed at an earlier meeting demanding that the mercy shown to Larkin, the Irish labor agitator, should be extended to the imprisoned suffragettes.

Subsequently the women addressed a crowd from the steps at the foot of the street until a force of police arrived and arrested them.

SPELLS THROUGH HER SKIN.

French Girls Also Reflects the Village News, Says Matin Writer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A strange narrative of a little girl whose skin reddens in fantastic words and phrases comes from a little Picardy village. The village priest, the schoolmaster, and dozens of other persons say they have witnessed this "miracle" writing.

The girl is Raymonde Beedlard, the twelve-year-old daughter of a pork butcher. Some weeks ago while she was in school the design of a ladder appeared on her forearm. A few days later a branch of mistletoe appeared in the same spot, and the French word for the plant appeared just above it.

Shortly after this the signs became more frequent, and appeared on the arms, legs, and forehead. Sometimes entire phrases appeared referring to daily events in the village. The girl is able to tell the Christian names of visitors and persons whom she never has seen before, the names appearing on her arm.

A most curious incident of this kind was reported by Henry Vidal of the Matin, who went to see the girl.

"What is my Christian name?" he asked her.

A few minutes later the letters began to appear on her knee, letter by letter, until the name Henry became visible, and before it disappeared Vidal took a photograph of it.

Count to Wed American Girl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The engagement is announced of Comte Jehan, son of the Marquis Eymeric du Mas de Paysac, to Marie Antoinette, daughter of Francis Viele Griffin, the Franco-American poet.

NAPLES COMPLAINS OF OUR SAILORS

Press Describes Conduct of Some as "Deplorable," Charging Molestation of Citizens.

OFFICERS AT SISTINE MASS

Attend Celebration of Anniversary of Pius's Coronation—Pontiff Present.

ROME, Nov. 16.—While the behavior of the sailors of the American fleet which is visiting Italian waters has been mostly exemplary, some of the newspapers complain that at Naples the actions of a few bluejackets were "deplorable." In some instances, these papers charge, peaceful citizens were molested, and the behavior of the sailors caused exasperation, notwithstanding the traditional hospitality of the Neapolitan people toward foreign sailors.

Several fights have occurred among the sailors themselves, with the result that some of the men have been taken to hospitals. Some incidents are cited which, although not very serious in themselves, caused not a little annoyance. In one case a sailor put a bottle of champagne in his pocket and declined to pay more than 10 cents for it. He was followed by the proprietor of the place, who was roughly handled when he attempted to recover his property. In another case a group of sailors tore a feather from a woman's hat and struggled among themselves as to who should wear it in his cap.

The newspapers urge the authorities to check such occurrences.

Officers of the fleet were present today at the ceremony in the Sistine Chapel in connection with the anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius X. Among those who occupied seats in the special tribune were Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow and Lieut. Commander A. B. Keating of the Arkansas, Capt. William J. Maxwell of the Florida, Chaplain William H. I. Reany of the Utah, and Chaplain Curtis H. Dickins of the Florida. Others who attended were members of the Diplomatic Corps, many of the Knights of Malta, and a large sprinkling of the aristocracy of Rome.

A large number of American sailors stood in line in the halls leading to the chapel to witness the passage of the Pontiff, who was escorted by twenty-five Cardinals. Following in the procession were Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, the members of the congregations, and the heads of religious orders. Contingents of the various guards added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The Sistine choir, conducted by Father Lorenzo Perosi, the noted composer, furnished magnificent music.

The Pope sat on the throne, afterward returning to his apartments in his chair. Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, celebrated pontifical mass and pronounced the benediction.

WON'T RETURN TO PRINCE.

Princess Marie Says She Never Will Go Back to Her Swedish Lord.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 16.—The official news agency announces that the Princess Marie, the wife of Prince William of Sweden, has declared her determination never to return to her husband, and that all efforts to induce her to reconsider her decision have failed.

Prince William of Sweden and the Princess, who was the Grand Duchess Pavlovna, daughter of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, were married at Tsarskoe Selo in 1908. The Princess left her husband recently because of domestic troubles, and it has been reported that negotiations were proceeding between the courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm for the dissolution of the marriage.

Austria Frees C. P. R. Agent on Bail

VIENNA, Nov. 16.—Samuel Altman, the Vienna agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, arrested in connection with the alleged emigration frauds, was released to-day on bail, fixed at 150,000 kroner, ($30,000.)

The public prosecutor will decide whether further proceedings shall be taken against him.

CITY HALL TABLET TO FIRST MAYOR

Thomas Willett, Appointed by English Governor in 1664, to be Honored Now.

MAYOR GAYNOR'S PROPOSAL

His Committee Sought in Vain for a Picture—The Tablet Designed by Henry Bacon.

A tablet in memory of Thomas Willett, first Mayor of New York, has been presented to the city, to be put up in the City Hall as the result of the efforts of a committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor, of which Alexander H. Spencer is Chairman. In a letter to Mayor Kline, Mr. Spencer tells of the circumstances under which the attention of the late Mayor was called to the neglected grave of Mayor Willett at East Providence, R. I., and the absence of any portrait of him in the City Hall.

An attempt was made, says Mr. Spencer, to discover some miniature or picture, from which a portrait could be painted, but that was impossible. Consequently it was decided that all that could be done was to erect a tablet to the first Mayor's memory.

The tablet bears this inscription:

THOMAS WILLETT.
MDCX. MDCLXXIV.
THE FIRST MAYOR OF NEW YORK.
Under a patent granted by James, Duke of York, he was appointed in 1665 for a one-year term by Gov. Richard Nicolls, and served a second term in 1667.

In his letter to Mayor Kline, Mr. Spencer recalls the historical circumstances of Willett's appointment. He says:

Let us turn out thoughts backward for a moment to that epochal year in the history of our city, 1664, which saw Gov. Richard Nicolls approaching the Harbor of New Amsterdam with his fleet of little vessels carrying in all some sixty-two guns, and demanding and obtaining in the name of Charles II. the peaceful surrender of the Island of Manhattan and its dependent territory. We are reminded of that most dramatic scene in the Council Chamber within the fort whereat Nicolls's letter of demand was read to the assembled Schepens, the climax of which was reached when that choleric old warhorse, Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in his unrestrained indignation seized and tore Nicolls's letter into pieces. Shortly after, however, as you will recall, calmer thoughts prevailed, the torn fragments of the letter were gathered up and pasted together, and the town of New Amsterdam was speedily and gracefully handed over to the English.

Then Mr. Spencer thus describes the personality of the first Mayor of New York:

A little before this period a man had come from Holland and settled in Plymouth. He had become a land owner and a man of consequence in that Colony. He had gained property also in New Amsterdam. He spoke the English, Dutch, and French languages, and, not improbably, some of the Indian dialects. He seems to have been gifted with an equable temperament and a highly developed diplomatic faculty. So much was this the case that on various occasions he became the emissary and peacemaker between the whites and the Indians, and also between the Dutch and the English. By reason of his travels back and forth and his much intercourse with the Colonists, both of New England and New Amsterdam, he had, indeed, become persona grata to an exceptional extent to both the English and Dutch settlers. This man was Thomas Willett.

Mr. Spencer also calls attention to the fact that the City Club has recently marked the grave of Mayor Willett in East Providence, R. I.

In conclusion Mr. Spencer states that the money for the tablet has been collected in the main through Andrew A. Bonton, a lineal descendant of Mayor Willett. He also extends the thanks of his committee to R. T. H. Halsey, until lately a member of the Art Commission; John Quincy Adams, Secretary of that body, and Henry Bacon, who designed the tablet. The attention of Mayor Gaynor was called to the long neglect of his predecessor by Arthur E. Warner of The Elizabeth Daily Journal.

IF you bought stocks or bonds three years ago and must now realize on your investment, how much will you lose? ?

If you had invested in our **guaranteed** mortgages and were in the same position, you would lose **nothing.**

We have a limited number of guaranteed first mortgages on New York City real estate netting..... 5½%

NEW YORK MORTGAGE & SECURITY COMPANY
136 Broadway, N. Y.
Capital and Surplus . . $2,600,000

"Built-In" FRENCH SHRINER & URNER EXTRA QUALITY
Superiority"
"Men's Better Class Shoes."

F. S. & U.
"DRESS"

For
Opera or Horse Show
Patent Leather
Button Boot or Pump
$6.00 to $8.00
Mail Orders Sent Prepaid.
Write for descriptive folder No. 1.
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367 Fulton St. 510 Fulton St.
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This exceedingly rare first edition, old Russia binding. Printed by Isaac Iaggard and Ed. Blount, London, 1623. *Every leaf is genuine.*
This is but one of the treasures to be found in the
New Catalogue of Rare and Important Books and Manuscripts in English Literature.
Early Plays, Poetry from Chaucer to Swinburne, Books with Colored Plates, Authors' Manuscripts and Autograph Letters.
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DIFFICULTIES arising from the Federal Income Tax Law may be avoided by appointing this Company your agent, or custodian of your securities. Our officers will be pleased to confer with clients on this subject.
60 Broadway
Fifth Av. & 34th St.
Lenox Av. & 125th St.
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Daylight on Saks evening clothes
¶ Home from your labors and into a tuxedo or full dress that you may properly fulfil the engagements of the evening.
¶ Into a Saks tuxedo or full dress garment that in fulfilling the engagements of evening you do not overlook the requirements of style.
¶ For remember this, that you can less afford to take chances with evening clothes than with your day attire.
¶ In the latter there are considerations of fabric and color and cut, but whatever style there is in an evening garment depends upon the tailoring and cut alone.
¶ So that, in purchasing evening clothes, you should patronize Saks', where style is a fixed quantity and the element of risk is nil.
¶ A Saks evening suit is a thing of contour and curves, capable in conception, consummate in cut and jocund with style.

TWO SPECIALS IN SAKS EVENING CLOTHES!
Dress Coat and Trousers. Silk lined.....$28
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers. Silk lined.....$25
Dress Waistcoats, $3.50 to $12.00
Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

W. & J. SLOANE
ESTABLISHED 1843
Special Reduction Sale of Attractive Domestic Rugs
Seamless "Chaumont" Rugs—*Chinese*
An excellent reproduction of an Antique Chinese Yellow Rug. Size 9 ft. x 12 ft., regularly $52.50, at *$37.50*
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Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Attractive self-colored mottled effects.
"Imperial" Smyrna Rugs (Reversible)
21 in. x 45 in.; regularly $1.90; at— *$1.25*
36 in. x 72 in.; regularly $4.70; at— *$2.95*
7.6 ft. x 10.6 ft.; regularly $24; at— *$17.25*
Serviceable Body Brussels Rugs
8.3 ft. x 10.6 ft.; regularly $26.25 & $29.50; at— *$20.75 & $23.50*
9 ft. x 12 ft.; regularly $28.25 & $32.50; at— *$22.75 & $25.50*
Heavy Scotch Weave Art Rugs
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Plain colors and decorative border effects. Regularly $18.50, $26.50 & $30.25; at— *$14.75, $21.25 & $24.25*
Smaller Sizes *at corresponding reductions.*
FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET

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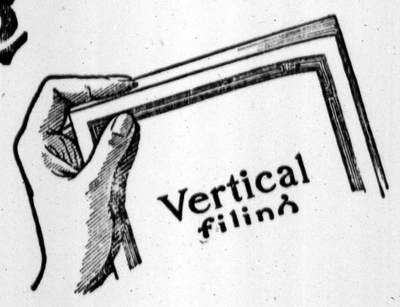

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Automatic Index (A combination of Alphabetic and Numeric)
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Men's $2 Domet Flannel Pajamas today $1.10
Don't go to sleep over this proposition; the value is exceptional.
¶ As far back as last February we placed an advance order for these pajamas in order to take advantage of the unusually low price which prevailed for Domet flannel at that time. That's why they are so low in price in this sale today. You cannot get Domet flannel pajamas made like these for less than $2 a suit, and they are worth it. Cut on roomy, accommodating lines and finished with silk frogs and pearl buttons. Sizes A, B, C & D. Main floor.
Sale of Men's Sweater Coats at $2.95
189 are $7.50 grade
230 are $6.50 grade
340 are $5.00 grade
381 are $4.00 grade
¶ 840 of them are those heavy Shaker knit sweaters, which are the most popular of all sweaters, and at present the hardest to get.
¶ 300 of them are medium weight Cardigan weave sweaters for the man who wants warmth but not weight.
¶ The Shaker knits in maroon, Oxford, navy, tan, brown and green. Cardigans in Oxford, tan, maroon & brown.
And speaking of colors make a note of this:
¶ Maroon is the smart shade in sweaters. Comes by its popularity honestly, too. In hunting circles it is prescribed as a protection against the fellow who takes everything for a deer and occasionally musses up his guide. Hence the great number of maroons in these selections—but it's a good-looking maroon, rich, warm, colorful, and not likely to draw fire!
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Individual Christmas cards in exclusive designs may be ordered now through
DUTTON'S BOOK STORE
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For the convenience of those with friends at a distance, or any who wish to make early choice of the season's new designs, Dutton's Card and Calendar Room is now open.
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Realizing the importance of a central location, window display advertising, and the many other advantages offered, Tyson Company are moving into the Fitzgerald Building, Broadway and 43d St.
We have other space in this building equally prominent at Reasonable Rental.
C. L. GRAY, Inc.,
Agents of the Building, 1482 B'way.

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This peculiarly attractive form of investment puts an end to income troubles. It assures the end of all difficulties with administration and collections, renders impossible every risk of loss or impairment of value through conditions. Free from taxes and exempt from executions. *Ask for particulars.*
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Enters the Best of Homes:—

For 125 years Carstairs' purity and excellence have never varied. It is finest for medicinal purposes and all occasions where hospitality plays a part.

Smooth, mellow, palatable.

Blended of the finest ryes. Aged in wood.

The numbered label shows our bottling.

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Courtesy of "Vogue"

The Cozy Fireplace

A BELLOWS! Rare inheritance from our English cousins. It adds a subtle touch of cozy security, which imparts an air of kinship with any surroundings. It is also to be had in carved wood and hand-wrought brass.

This is but one of the many fireplace furnishings for which this shop is famed. An extraordinary selection of Andirons, Fire Irons and Brasses, Coal and Wood Holders, Fire Screens, etc., in an exquisite variety of original artistic designs is offered for your inspection.

Also everything for furnishing the home.

CAPE COD FIRE LIGHTERS

LEWIS & CONGER

45th Street and 6th Avenue
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A most remarkable instance of the way "CAMMEYER" crowds value into a shoe is clearly evidenced in this offering.

A shoe beautifully finished in Custom style, with a flat heel and the ever-popular blind eyelets. Without doubt the most popular model ever shown in New York City.

Made in Dark Tan Russia Calf Last $7.00
Made in Black Calf Button 7.00
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There's many a man whose appearance would be greatly improved if he'd step right in to this store and don a pair of these shoes.

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Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water
Recommended by Physicians
Refuse Substitutes
Best remedy for
CONSTIPATION

HINT THAT ZELAYA MAY BE EXTRADITED

Washington Hears United States May Be Asked to Send Him Back to Nicaragua.

OLD CHARGES ARE REVIVED

Supreme Court at Managua Considering Indictments for Murder and Robbery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Latin-American exiles in Washington, as well as members of the Diplomatic Corps from the Central American Republics, are discussing with keen interest the interview with J. Santos Zelaya, ex-President of Nicaragua, which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. In that interview he said the "Dear Tony" series of letters from William Sulzer to ex-Senator Don Antonio Frias of Cuba, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 24, were among the most important documents he ever had seen touching on the relations of the United States and Latin-America.

An interesting development here today was the statement in a reliable quarter that the United States Government might receive a request from the Nicaraguan Government for the extradition of Gen. Zelaya on accusations of robbery and assassination. It was said that the Legislative Assembly of Nicaragua had cited Gen. Zelaya to the Supreme Court at Managua on a charge of robbery, involving the sum of $11,500.

The Nicaraguan Legislative Assembly, it also was said, had arranged for the trial of Zelaya before the Supreme Court on a charge of assassination, the specification being that he had brought about the assassination of four or five natives, two of whom were alleged to have been burned in the public square at Managua. It is asserted here that the present administration in Nicaragua has discovered a secret cave or chamber under the palace where Gen. Zelaya lived, in which human bones and skeletons of prisoners were found, and that some of these bones were exhibited to members of the Nicaraguan Congress in connection with the action of the Assembly in asking for the trial of Zelaya.

Under the code in force in Nicaragua Gen. Zelaya could be tried and sentenced in his absence. But it is probable that no attempt will be made to extradite Zelaya unless the Supreme Court at Managua convicts him. The extradition treaty of 1905 between the United States and Nicaragua makes the offenses of assassination and robbery extraditable.

There has been a vast amount of gossip in Latin-American circles in Washington ever since Nov. 5, when Gen. Zelaya arrived in New York City, and particularly since Nov. 13, when Mr. Bryan's private secretary informed a representative of Gen. Zelaya that Mr. Bryan would not see him. Diplomats here are doubting what developments would follow conferences which it was reported Gen. Zelaya would have in New York City with former followers, among them Gen. Julian Irias, ex-Minister General of Nicaragua.

Gen. Irias resigned on Dec. 13, 1909, seven days after Gen. Zelaya quit the Presidency of Nicaragua and fled. Advices from New Orleans last week were that Gen. Irias had arrived there on Nov. 10 and was going to New York City for conferences with Gen. Zelaya, and that Giuseppe Garibaldi, a soldier of fortune, who arrived simultaneously at New Orleans, also was bound for New York. These reports have created considerable speculation among Latin Americans regarding the plans of Gen. Zelaya. In the same connection there has been a revival of gossip over the presence of Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, and of Gen. Zelaya at the same hotel in Havana on Feb. 26 last, two days after the publication of a special dispatch from Mobile in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which credited Castro and Zelaya with being the backbone of a plan to overthrow Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua and merge those republics into a general Central American Union.

SULZER'S GUATEMALA DEAL.

Attention of Congress Called to It—Also Knox in Zelaya Episode.

Joseph F. Darling, who filed with Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives a forty page document giving the history of the "Dear Tony" letters of William Sulzer, appearing in the issue of THE TIMES for Aug. 24, said yesterday at his office, 116 Nassau Street, that he had not received any letter from Mr. Clark in reference to his communication.

It was said, however, in a dispatch from Washington printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning that Speaker Clark acknowledged having received a complaint from Mr. Darling, but that he refused to make its contents public on the ground that it was not in a form to be presented to Congress. Mr. Darling was quoted as having said he had written to Mr. Darling suggesting that he make certain changes in the document to make it admissible as a petition or memorial to the House.

It is not known here whether Speaker Clark has as yet delivered Mr. Darling's communication to the House, but it would also be very glad to make any changes Speaker Clark might suggest in the form of the complaint against Secretary of State Knox, Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson and Minister to Central American affairs in order to bring to certain groups of concessionaires and to the Dodge Treaty" which was passed between William Sulzer, when he was Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and ex-Senator Don Antonio Frias of Cuba.

The matters involved, of course, are so technical that the views of Attorney General McReynolds will be sought before the State Department will take any action. It is understood that the Attorney General will not have to pass on the merits of the case, but will be asked only to give an opinion as to whether the matter is one in which it is most necessary to act.

One part of the forty-page review of the "Dear Tony" letters filed by Mr. Darling with Speaker Clark is a statement that Mr. Darling has been informed that Mr. Sulzer has been in communication with Gen. Zelaya, and that Mr. Sulzer has been trying to get Gen. Zelaya to come to New York City to investigate [illegible] which Mr. Darling has filed with Speaker Clark, and which he says he has been informed Mr. Sulzer has been trying to get Gen. Zelaya to come to New York City to investigate [illegible] turned out to be Guatemalan peasants.

who testified that they had been hired to follow Barillas by Col. Castillo, the Chief of Staff of Cabrera's army.

"So it ought to be clear to all that the great amount of blame put upon the head of Zelaya and the high praise put upon Cabrera in State Department circles during the period of the 'Dear Tony' correspondence needs thorough investigation.

"Should not Mr. Knox be required to show the people, through testimony on the witness stand in a Congressional investigation, whether any other American citizens have ever been avenged by the United States Department of State as the two Americans were who were put to death after being caught in the revolutionary forces by Zelaya in Nicaragua?

"John Bassett Moore of the State Department has written a volume giving legal summaries of the cases against all spies caught and executed from the days of Nathan Hale down, and he does not give any parallel to the cases of the two Americans, whose death Mr. Knox objected to in such vigorous fashion.

"Those two Americans landed in Nicaragua, as is well known, from Guatemala only a short time before Frias was wiring to Spriggs to have the United States Government recognize Zelaya's enemy as the de facto President. A Congressional Committee should by all means investigate fully into the background of the cablegram to Spriggs, with Sulzer's speech in favor of the overthrow of Zelaya which immediately followed it, and the Knox action in its strange relationship to all other cases in international law of a similar nature."

Mr. Darling said he got out of Guatemala after being told it would not be healthy for him to remain there and represent his clients. He suggested that if an investigation should be called, the real situation would turn out to be that Zelaya firmly resisted all American concession hunters in Nicaragua, whereas Cabrera, in Guatemala, welcomed American adventurers, and allowed himself to be used by them to overthrow Zelaya.

MRS. BISHOP'S NEW MOVE.

Will Seek to Have Divorce Annulled, Statement in Her Name Says.

The New York City News Association last night sent out a statement signed "Mrs. J. C. Bishop," which had come to its office by mail in an envelope of the Hotel St. Regis. The statement purported to set forth Mrs. Bishop's attitude toward the interlocutory decree of divorce which she obtained from her husband several months ago. Mrs. Bishop returned from Europe last week, but has not applied for the final decree. Mr. Bishop has asked Justice Giegerich to have the court compel Mrs. Bishop to apply at once for the final decree or to have the interlocutory decree vacated. That motion is still pending. In the statement Mrs. Bishop says that her only recourse is to have the interlocutory decree annulled.

Mrs. Bishop is a guest at the St. Regis, but could not be seen last night so as to confirm the authorship of the statement, which is in part as follows:

"In regard to the annulling of my decree, I think any Judge or unbiased person will agree with me it is the only thing I can do—to have it annulled—for, as my decree stands now, I am thrown out upon the world after twenty years of married life without a provision made for the security of my support, home, furniture, or anything that is ordinarily allotted to a wife, and who has children, and without my present alimony being secured, thus placing me in a position that if Mr. Bishop cared to show the enmity against me that he has throughout this case he could go to the other side and not pay my alimony at all until he returned. If he should care to remain over there a year or more I would be absolutely helpless, as I have not a penny, with the exception of the alimony, to even spend on paper whereby I could serve him. If he were in any way honorable he would secure my alimony and settle my debts, which are small, and let me go in a dignified way.

FEDERAL BIRD LAW FIGHT.

Carmody Insists It Is Unconstitutional—Ready to Enforce His View.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Attorney General Carmody says his opinion that the Federal Migratory Bird law is unconstitutional will be followed by the State Conservation Commission, and that the enforcement of this view will be insisted upon by him throughout this State.

"The fact that it is a Federal statute that is involved does not lessen the force of my opinion," he said.

These assertions were made in a letter Mr. Carmody wrote to William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, as a result of the criticisms which Mr. Hornaday directed at the Attorney General's opinion at the annual meeting of the American Draft Inologists' Union in New York recently.

Mr. Carmody says he is ready to cooperate with Mr. Hornaday in bringing the question before the courts to test the validity of the Federal law. He tells the Zoo Director that it is not the function of the Attorney General to make law, but to interpret it, not to comment upon its wisdom or its folly, but to determine whether it be a valid legal enactment."

Dinner to Aaron J. Levy.

Friends and political associates of Aaron J. Levy are arranging a dinner in honor of his election as Justice of the Second District Municipal Court. It will be held in Hennington Hall, 214 Second Street, on Dec. 8. Invitations have been sent to Gov. Glynn, District Attorney Whitman, and to other public officials. Morris Stand, Secretary of the Neighborhood Dinner Committee, 107 Rivington Street, is in charge of the arrangements.

JEWISH FARMERS HELP THEMSELVES

Their Own Insurance, Their Credit and Purchase Systems Saving Them Much.

AGAIN IN CONVENTION HERE

City Residents Encouraged to Go Farming, but Not Those Averse to Work and Fond of Lights.

The fifth annual convention of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America opened last evening at the Educational Alliance in East Broadway. Delegates representing 52 local organizations scattered through New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania attended, and 200 Jewish farmers from nearby counties were seated. The session was presided over by Ely Greenblatt of Botsford, Conn., President of the federation, and much of the time was taken up by the yearly reports of officers and the Chairmen of committees.

The only address of the evening was by President Alfred Jaretski of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society. He welcomed the delegates and told them to encourage Jewish residents of the cities to take to the farms and prosper, but cautioned them against making converts of men and women who feared hard work, and liked the lights and clamor of the cities, or those whose wives cared for company and liked to gossip. It was not worth being a farmer, he said, if one lacked ambition and had no visions of success.

The report read by Secretary J. W. Pincus showed that the federation since its last convention in 1912 had saved Jewish farmers many thousands of dollars through its co-operative credit unions, its co-operative fire insurance company in Sullivan and Ulster Counties in New York State, and its co-operative purchasing bureau in this city. The insurance company, organized in 1912, has had only a year to find itself, but in the report for the last eight months it was shown that insurance had been placed with the company totaling more than $500,000; that the losses recorded were for only $800, and that through its low premium rates and "fair play" it had saved the farmers $35,000. The company was organized, officials of the federation said, only after the regular insurance companies had asked such exorbitant rates that the Jewish country people were unable to properly insure their property on the income got from the soil. The federation plans to establish companies in other parts of the country whenever there is a call for them from farmers who guarantee support.

At present the Federation has seventeen co-operative agricultural credit unions in and about New York. Eight of them are in this State, five in New Jersey, and four in Connecticut. Since the unions were organized four years ago they have lent to the farmers $74,000. They have a total membership of 517 and have made 1,103 loans with a profit of $1,500, showing a yearly dividend of 13 per cent.

The credit unions comprise a system of personal credit, whereby short-term loans for productive purposes can be obtained for moderate amounts on easy terms. Whenever a group of Jewish farmers subscribe into a general fund $500 the Federation immediately advances $1,000 to the fund at 2 per cent. Loans not exceeding $100 may also be made by any member of the Federation direct from the Federation. These loans must be paid back within six months. It is said that this credit system among the Jewish farmers has been a great success during the past year.

During the four years since its establishment, the co-bureau has bought in supplies at $140,000 and has turned them over to the farmers at savings of $20,000.

The federation has sent lecturers into various sections of the country, teaching the farmer how to raise his crops and get the highest possible return from them. Through the work of Miss Ray Perlman of the Council of Jewish Women, two auxiliaries for women and children have been founded, one in Connecticut and the other in New York State.

The convention will continue until Wednesday morning, afternoon and evening sessions being held. To-night at 7:30 o'clock Prof. Alexander E. Cance of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will deliver an address on "What Can We Learn from European Countries in Co-Operative Financing and Co-Operation in General?" Leonard G. Robinson, General Manager of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, will tell of the work of the Jewish Farmers' Co-Operative Credit Unions during the present year.

Took to Hospital Man He Ran Down

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 16.—The automobile of Victor Von Schlegell of 264 Fifth Avenue, New York, ran down Peter Chizek here late last night, broke his arm, and otherwise injured him. Mr. Von Schlegell, who was in the car, brought Chizek to the Stamford Hospital.

TIFFANY & Co.

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242 Fifth Avenue

New York's leading hatters, offer a new Derby for Fall wear—the Nubian color. A deep, rich, glowing brown—$5.00

Silk hats of definite propriety in shapes of Dobbs & Co's exclusive designs—$8.00

Dobbs & Co's Fifth Avenue $5
Knapp-Felt $4
Knapp-Felt de Luxe—$6

Proper Hats for Women in Smart New Models

Just Published

A New Novel by H. G. Wells

THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS

"I don't want to become some one's possession!" Around this cry of his heroine Mr. Wells has written his newest novel. We hear her story in the words of the man she loved—the man who loved her. He sets it down—his story and hers—for his son to have as a record of life as it is lived today, and its gropings toward a tomorrow.

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In New York's Shopping Center

O'NEILL-ADAMS Co.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 22d Street

The most notable sale of men's clothing in years is now in progress at O'Neill's Big Store for Dad and the Boys.

New OVERCOATS & SUITS Made by

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

And About 4,000 Swagger New Winter Overcoats and Suits from Another Equally High Class Maker

The Actual Values of Which Are $18.00 to $35.00

All Priced $12.50

The simplest way to tell you what is embraced in this great event is to say that the suit and the overcoat you like best are here—every style, fabric, color and pattern is included—from a "horsey" morning sack to the approved full Evening Dress Suit and Overcoat.

The Men's Store will open at 7:30 THIS MORNING.

Four Entrances Directly From Sixth Avenue

At the Season's Height, Winter Clothes for Men---Half Off

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail are sacrificing the greatest collection of men's highest grade Clothing ever gathered for one season's selling, in order to raise cash to make it possible for them to retire from business honorably—with all debts paid.

The Hackett, Carhart stores offer thousands of the highest grade winter weight suits and overcoats—in the richest and most fashionable materials of the season—in one sweeping sale at prices that represent average savings of one half.

Suits and overcoats for business, dress, motor, travel, sport and storm service—all sizes are included for men, young men and boys.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

$9.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $22.50

$20.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $40

$13.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $28

$23.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $45

$17.50 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $32.50

$27.00 Highest Grade Winter Weight Suits and Overcoats Values to $50

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers Street, Opposite City Hall
841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Square
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway, Open Evenings
154 East 125th St., Near 3d Avenue, Open Evenings

How They're Using It

Park & Tilford's New Warehouses
570-510 W 42d St and 513-541 W 43d St

Elevators	= = =	175 Horse Power
Pumps	= = = =	48 " "
Spice machines	=	55 " "
Coffee machines	=	34 " "
Refrigeration	= =	15 " "
Bottling machines	=	10 " "
Lighting	= =	4,000 16 candle lamps

This is the Edison equipment of the great Park & Tilford warehouses just opened at 42nd Street near Tenth Avenue. The building, like the electrical installation, is perfection itself, and furnishes another tribute to the worth of Edison Service

The New York Edison Company

At Your Service

55 Duane Street — Phone Worth 3000

Branch Offices for the Convenience of the Public:

Address	Phone	Address	Phone	Address	Phone
424 Broadway	Spring 9800	124 W 42d St	Bryant 8362	37 E 125th St	Harlem 4030
136 Delancey St	Orchard 1960			362 E 149th St	Melrose 3340

All Branch Offices (excepting Broadway) Open Until Midnight
Night and Emergency Call—Madison Square 6001

STERLING
THE GORHAM COMPANY
Silversmiths

WHY WE ARE THANKFUL

Most of our reasons for feeling thankful are strictly personal and relate exclusively to our own good fortune.

The benefits of the Gorham Company are, however, a reason for thankfulness that includes us all.

Those who require new silver for the table especially have reason to feel thankful for the provision made for them at Gorham's. In all those articles which grace and decorate the Thanksgiving Table Gorham's, in particular, excels.

Who of us is there who does not love to dwell fondly upon the mental image of the family Thanksgiving Table? We see it surrounded by an atmosphere of sentiment, well laden, beautifully appointed, a scene of peace and content. It is one of the sentimental milestones of the year, and we would all like to do what we can to realize this mental picture.

The Gorham stock of table silver supplies just those pieces you need to give the finishing touches to your Thanksgiving Table. This Thanksgiving Silver includes a great number of individual pieces, all beautiful, all in the best Gorham design.

Chief among the articles of table embellishment — articles that complete the Thanksgiving picture — are Candelabra, Centerpieces, Compotier, Candlesticks, Vases, Fruit Baskets, Fern Dishes. Certainly no Thanksgiving Dinner Table is complete without one of these at least — Candelabra, Centerpieces and Fruit Baskets. They lend a particular flavor of Thanksgiving to the Table.

Of the Thanksgiving Serving Pieces there is no end. Each one of these is useful and beautiful in its own way. Here are some that fairly make our mouths water in anticipation:

Carving Sets in great variety, Pudding Dishes, Platters, Punch Bowls, Roast Holders, Dressing Spoons, Gravy Spoons, Poultry Shears, Preserve Dishes, Celery Dishes, Ice Cream Dishes, Cake Baskets, Almond Dishes, Service Plates.

Don't these call up visions of the bountifully laden Thanksgiving Board? To go on with the minor articles for the Thanksgiving Table—good then or at any other time—there are:

Finger Bowls and Plates, Bells, Grape Dishes, Napkin Rings, Ice Bowls, Cigar Jars, Corkscrews, Fruit Dishes, Cracker and Cheese Dishes, Peppers and Salts, Bread and Butter Plates, Tea Set and Tray, Coffee Set and Tray, Claret Pitchers and Decanters, Bonbon Dishes, Preserve Dishes, Casseroles, Patty Dishes, Bouillon Cups and Saucers, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Sandwich Plates, Condiment Sets, Candy Dishes, Fruit Plates, French Roll Baskets, Nut Dishes and Nut Crackers, Sugar Baskets, Sherbet Cups.

These are all mere details for a completed picture. The very mention of them calls up pleasant visions, bright anticipations. We are now very close to Thanksgiving Day, and we doubtless all have many reasons to feel thankful. Gorham's will help you realize your ideal of the perfect Thanksgiving Dinner.

Anything for the Thanksgiving Table, whether for embellishment or service, in silver or plated ware, can be procured at Gorham's.

GORHAM
Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

TILDEN CLUB TALKS OF OUSTING MURPHY

Independent Democrats Are Divided on the Method to be Adopted.

DOUBT BATTLE'S SINCERITY

Believe Murphy's Enemies Up-State Would Seat Contesting Delegation in State Convention.

The leaders in the movement to drive Murphy and Murphyism out of Tammany Hall are divided between three courses of action. This was made apparent at a meeting yesterday afternoon of representatives of various Independent Democratic organizations, under the auspices of the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, at 250 West 116th Street. The meeting was called for the purpose of forming definite plans for the organization of a permanent Anti-Tammany Democratic Union. The three plans advanced in the course of the meeting were:

1. The establishment of an absolutely independent Democratic organization, which shall hold aloof from the party primaries, and fight Tammany from the outside.
2. The formation of independent clubs in each Assembly district, which shall enter the primaries and contest the present leadership of the districts where such leadership was objectionable.
3. A combination of the two methods.

Richard E. Weldon, President of the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club, said in opening the meeting:

"Tammany Hall must be destroyed. The fight must be waged from the outside, for it is my opinion that were these independent organizations to go into Tammany Hall with a view to reforming it they would be swallowed up in short order.

"There has been a slight misunderstanding as to the purpose of this meeting. It was called to ascertain what progress has been made in getting independent Democrats to join with us in an organization to overthrow Tammany. Our aim is simply to co-operate with the organization of independent clubs in adjoining districts and build up strong anti-Tammany organizations, so that when the movement has been laid out in its final shape by experienced leaders, such as James J. Martin and Stuart G. Gibboney, we will be able to join forces with them."

W. J. Timmons, Chairman of the Columbia University Mitchel Club, reported that steps were being taken to organize all students qualified to vote in this city into anti-Tammany clubs in their districts. He said he had received assurances of support for the new movement from the Fort Washington Democratic Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District and from the Cleveland Democracy.

Edward P. Sobel of the Thirty-first Assembly District said that he had written to President Wilson asking the latter to lend his name to the new movement and the organization about to be formed, which he said should be named the Wilson Democracy. He had received a reply, he said, from Secretary Tumulty advising him that the President would consider the suggestion.

Edward N. Ornitz of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District reported that a number of civic organizations in that district were ready to join the fight for clean government in New York City.

John S. Donohue, representing the anti-Tammany Democratic organization of the Twenty-sixth District, which is the bailiwick of State Senator Frawley, reported that a recount finished the day before had revealed that Greenberg, the Tammany candidate for Assembly in that district, had been defeated by Steinberg his Bull Moose opponent, by seven votes.

A speaker who said he represented the Twenty-third Assembly District said in advocating the combination method of fighting Murphy both in and out of Tammany:

Murphy's Waiting Game.

"Mr. Murphy realizes that the result of the recent election was only made possible by a complete fusion of all of the anti-Tammany forces in this city. He also realizes that such fusion is impossible in a State election, such as will occur next Fall.

"He knows that next year there will be at least three separate tickets in the field. He knows that former Gov. Sulzer is likely to appear as an independent candidate seeking vindication, and that he has a strong following up-State among voters who insist upon regarding him in the light of a martyr.

"With a Republican candidate, a Progressive candidate, and an independent candidate in the field to divide the vote up-State as well as in this city, and with a whole year in which to repair his shattered organization, Mr. Murphy feels that there is a splendid chance for him to go up to the Harlem River with a sufficient plurality for the Democratic ticket to wipe out the plurality of the Republican candidate. He is even now scheming to get back his grip upon the Democracy of the State, and there is only one way to beat him.

"The fight against Tammany Hall must be waged both within and outside that organization. In every Assembly district in New York County our Independent organizations must enter the primary fights to unseat such present leaders as are of the objectionable type. In a few districts we will succeed, but not in a sufficient number to take control of the County Executive Committee. In the other districts let us nominate, by petition if necessary, Independent Democrats for Assembly and Senate. We must do this in every district where the nominee of the Tammany organization are of the 'Al Smith, of Tom Foley, of Jimmy Hagan' variety. Then will begin a real primary fight, a fight of warfare from within and without. It must go down to destruction, and a new Democracy will rise triumphant in New York County."

Counts on Up-State Support.

"The chief merits of this plan of campaign," continued the speaker, "will be that by entering the party primaries we will be able to send a contesting delegation from New York County to the State convention next Fall, which otherwise we would be unable to do. Knowing the sentiment of up-State leaders against Murphy and Tammany, I have little doubt as to the result. I believe that a contesting delegation would be seated, but if we should fail to seat our delegates we would, at any rate, prevent Murphy from controlling the temporary organization of the convention, and a Republican would not have his own county to route hereafter and maintain the role of dictator to the up-State Democrats."

Resolutions were adopted at the close of the meeting commending the attitude of Gov. Glynn in regard to reforms of the primary and election laws, and urging upon him the passage of a State-wide Direct Primary law.

Doubt Battle's Sincerity.

Independent Democrats are suspicious of the motives which actuated George Gordon Battle, law partner of United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, in issuing a call to the Democratic supporters of Mayor-elect Mitchel to join Tammany Hall and do battle against the present leadership within the ranks of that organization. John J. Halligan, anti-Tammany leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District, said:

"George Gordon Battle always has been a loyal adherent of Tammany, and his entire political activity has been identified with Charles F. Murphy. He may be sincere in his sudden demand for a reorganization of Tammany Hall. However, he is not going to mislead the intelligent anti-Tammany Democrats of this city. The fight will be waged against Murphy and Murphyism without recourse to the sage counsels of Mr. Battle, although if he is really determined to join in this movement his support will not be declined.

"I do not take the position that all of the present Tammany leaders are objectionable. Leaders of the type of Ross Williams and Thomas Rush are a distinct asset to any political organization, just as leaders of the type of 'Tom Foley, 'Jimmy' Hagan, John F. Curry, or The McManus are a distinct detriment. If Mr. Battle desires to effect a nominal change in the leadership of the present Democratic organization, which would leave the personnel of the Executive Committee practically unchanged, he is not going to delude those men who have entered this fight in real earnest."

Other leaders in the Independent Democratic movement were disposed to regard Mr. Battle's pronunciamento of Saturday in the same light. James J. Devaney, who will lead the fight in the Eleventh Assembly District against State Senator Thomas J. McManus, was equally sharp in his censure of any attempt on the part of Tammany Hall to assume control of the destinies of the new organization.

"Murphy and his Delmonico directorate are in a tight hole, and they know it," he remarked. "It is not so much that Murphy's organization has been defeated in New York City. The real crux of the matter is that Murphy's leadership has been repudiated by the Democracy of the entire State. When the new organization has been perfected, and when we go after the tiger's skin, we can bank on practically two-thirds of the up-State leaders to recognize in us the real Democratic organization of New York County."

GOV. GLYNN BEGINS ECONOMY AT HOME

Will Ask Legislature for Only $71,020 for Executive Department for Next Fiscal Year.

SULZER OBTAINED $141,517

All State Departments Will Be Required to Keep Their Estimates Down to a Minimum.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Gov. Glynn decided to-day to ask the next Legislature for an appropriation of $71,020 for the expenses of the Executive Department for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1914. This is $70,497 less than William Sulzer obtained from the present Legislature, and $91,034 less than Gov. Dix asked for in his last year.

"As long as I am asking all other heads of departments, even officials of all our institutions, to help me bring down the expenses of the State," said Gov. Glynn, "I believe I ought to take the initiative and show what can be done in the pruning line in the Executive Department."

With H. Gordon Lynn, Deputy Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, Gov. Glynn spent most of to-day going over the financial requirements of the various State Departments. The Governor expressed the intention of closely analyzing the estimates submitted by all departments, so that the annual appropriation and supply bills may be kept at a minimum. This can be done, the Governor believes, without impairing efficiency.

As the next fiscal year begins Oct. 1, 1914, Gov. Glynn will, with a just apportionment of the $71,020 which he asks appropriated for the Executive Department, have $17,755 for the three months which will remain of his term, leaving $53,271 for the remainder of the fiscal year available for the use of the Governor who succeeds him.

The appropriation for the Executive Mansion, it is understood, is intended to cover only actual necessities. No elaborate scheme of redecorating or refurnishing will be followed out. It is not the Governor's intention to limit the social side of the administration to the extent that his predecessor did, however. Mrs. Glynn will be active socially, as she has been heretofore. The Governor's family will move into the Executive Mansion to-morrow.

The Governor plans to hold numerous conferences this week with labor leaders, representatives of casualty insurance companies and legislators, with a view to shaping his proposed workmen's compensation and direct primaries legislation for presentation to the Legislature when it reconvenes Dec. 2.

Meanwhile officials Albany is anxiously awaiting some definite word from the Executive concerning his appointments. Members of all factions have found the Governor cordial and eager to learn their views on everything concerning the conduct of the State Government, especially his proposed primaries and workmen's compensation acts, but his promises have been few, if any. And if he has made promises, he has succeeded in placing the ban of silence on those to whom they were made.

There is not a single foot of waste in the Equitable Building

BEFORE the start of the Equitable Building's construction, the Owners, the Architects and the Builders, acting in conference and in concert, eliminated every foot of waste space from the plans. The result is a building in which every available foot of space is on an earning basis and not wasted forever by a fruitless supersession of architecture over utility. Thus, you can take a minimum of space in the Equitable and get the maximum out of it.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

B. Altman & Co.

have just received direct from Italy, and are displaying in the Art Objects and Bric-a-brac Department, a highly interesting importation of sculptured

Carrara Marbles

among which are a large number of artistic pieces especially adapted for garden, conservatory and foyer decoration, such as Garden Seats, Benches, Fountains, Jardinieres, Pedestals, Window Boxes, etc.

Also large and attractive selections of Italian Terra Cotta Vases and other decorative pieces; Alabaster Lamps in rarely beautiful designs; and Savonarola chairs of Italian walnut.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

PLYMOUTH
Dry Gin

One reason that Coates' Plymouth Dry Gin is so good is because the partners themselves make the third and last distillation.

One reason that they make it themselves is to be sure that it is thoroughly good.

ALEX D SHAW & CO NY

Andrew Alexander

The shoe you want is here in the exactly right size and at the price you want to pay. It is comfortable because designed right. It is durable because materials and workmanship are right. It is easy to buy because the salespeople are competent and the surroundings comfortable.

Sixth Avenue
At Nineteenth St.

548 Fifth Avenue
Above Forty-fifth Street

Men's Fur Coats

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

Fur-Lined Coats—various collars and linings,
$65.00 to $2,750.00

Chauffeur Coats
Fur Outside.....$22.00 upwards
Fur-Lined with Fur Collars.....$65.00 upwards

Generously cut to allow freedom of movement and extra reinforced to withstand hard service.

Fur Caps, Gloves, and Robes

Superior Quality and Workmanship

C.G.GUNTHER'S SONS
391 FIFTH AVENUE, NY

FOUNDED 1856
BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

There are a lot of young men who would dress better if they knew how. To such young men we point the wisdom of buying our clothes---of any desired style and pattern at a decidedly lower price than they ordinarily pay for clothes not quite so good.

Sack Suits	$18 to $50
Winter Overcoats	$18 to $75

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

ORGANIZED IN 1887

QUESTIONS may be raised about any title, and even though frivolous, they may invole you in litigation, delay and great expense. Your protection is our policy of insurance, throwing upon us the burden of defense, and making your title commercially acceptable.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS $5,000,000
160 Broadway, New York
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OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

Lord & Taylor

Founded 1826

Telephone and Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Sixth and Last
Annual Sale of Men's Shoes
To Be Held in This Building
To-day, Monday, until Saturday, November 22d, inclusive
We will offer the Greatest Values in our Shoe History

Your choice of the Best American and English Footwear
Comprising Every Desirable Style for Dress or Business Wear.

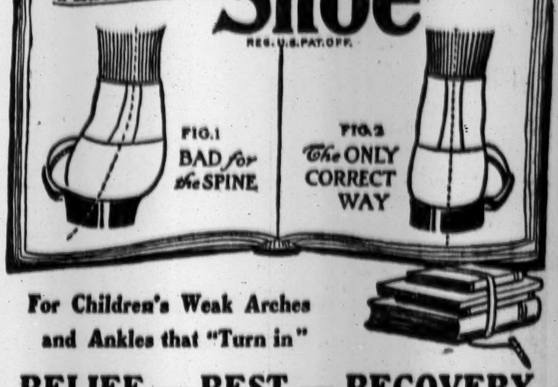
Values from $6.00 to $8.00 } $3.95 | Values from $4.00 to $6.00 } $2.95

The English Footwear is made over our own Lasts and Patterns. The Entire Stock will be included in this sale, with the exception of the "Cordwainer" and Bench-made Shoes.

Men who appreciate High Grade Footwear will take advantage of these unprecedentedly Low Prices and secure shoes enough to last a year.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

The Coward Shoe
A LESSON IN SHOE SENSE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



For Children's Weak Arches and Ankles that "Turn in"

RELIEF — REST — RECOVERY

33 school children out of every 100 have arch trouble. Weak arches and ankles are Relieved — Rested — and Restored by

COWARD ARCH SUPPORT SHOES
WITH COWARD EXTENSION HEELS

Specially constructed to strengthen weak ankles, hold the arch in place and to help the child walk naturally. The approved shoe for correcting ankle weakness and preventing "flat-foot."

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department, for over 33 years.

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Mail Orders Filled SOLD NOWHERE ELSE Send for Catalogue

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Oriental Rugs
The Largest and Most Artistic Collection in America

KENT-COSTIKYAN, Inc.
Founded 1886
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AFTER 20 YEARS

HAVE you any money that is earning less than 4½% that you would be willing to put by for a few years as a nest egg for the future?

If you put $10 a month into our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates you will have $3,475.50 after 20 years. At $50 per month you will have $17,377.50—a small fortune.

Write for folder—"The Growth of Small Savings."

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Capital . $ 5,000,000
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176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

"Mrs. Waters Liked it as

much as I did." The pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, wrote that about a new book, "The Way Home." He talks one evening a week to a thousand of his people. One week it was about "The Way Home." And they asked him to talk about it again the next week. This book is a novel by the man who wrote "The Inner Shrine," and it is a big story about single life, married life, and business life.

THE IRON TRAIL

¶ Next time you build a bridge it will save time if you get Murray O'Neil, a builder and something more—in Rex Beach's new novel, "The Iron Trail." This is O'Neil's story. He's no handsome dashing hero, but a tall, heavy man of forty, with slightly graying temples and the facial marks of strenuous endeavor. But he can love and fight and build. The story certainly is Alaska.

A CHANGED MAN

¶ Waiting supper for a busy New York husband—or for fate itself in Wessex—there's a story for you. Thomas Hardy tells it, with eleven others, in his new book called "A Changed Man"—a book to arouse the keen interest of every Hardy lover. They are like condensed novels—rich in Hardy's genius and idyllic of the Wessex country of Tess and Jude. There's a map at the end—you can see for yourself where lived the romantic milkmaid, the dragoon, the knight, Alicia, and the shepherd who saw.

TO-DAY

At any Book Store
Harper & Brothers

For a clear skin

No amount of cosmetics equals the regular use of

THIS pure toilet soap, to which have been added the soothing, antiseptic Resinol balsams, prevent annoying skin irritations, clear the complexion, and keep the hair rich and lustrous.

25 cents a cake, wherever toilet goods are sold. For a trial cake, guest-room size, write to Resinol, Dept. 4—F, Baltimore, Md.

DESKS

The excellence of the Workmanship which has characterized Sellew Desks from the beginning is only one reason why merchants of this city place explicit faith in the name Sellew.

Wide variety of styles and prices

SELLEW

111 Fulton St., New York
Established in 1852

ARMY HORSES TO JUMP AT GARDEN

International Competitions to be Feature of To-day's Programme at Horse Show.

NEW EXHIBITORS STRONG

Champions in the Different Classes Will Find It Harder to Win Ribbons This Year.

With the judging of the novice classes completed the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden will settle down to-day for the real business of the exhibition. While the show always opens on Saturday, that day is not regarded as one to attract a big crowd, as the programme of events does not include any of the important contests containing the international entries. The opening day is run in opposition to one of the two big football games of the season, which is played either at Princeton or New Haven, and attracts a great many out-of-town visitors who do not make any effort to get back to New York in time for the opening night.

Newcomers promise to give the regulars a hard fight for the ribbons, and judging from the results of the first day's judging a number of the horses which have remained practically unbeaten during the past few years are likely to go down to defeat. Walter Hanley of Providence, R. I., is one of the most prominent of the newcomers. His saddle horses have been selected with great care and many of them are expected to repeat the triumphs of the outdoor Summer circuit. His victories in the first day's show indicate further successes, and Mr. Hanley bids fair to succeed to the place held by his father, who was one of the best horsemen in the country.

Prominent among the numerous other new exhibitors is the Broadlawn Farms of Newton Square, Penn., which is owned by Mrs Anne Vanclaine. This stable is represented by a strong group of heavy harness horses. The Acacias Farm, owned by Mrs. Cornelius B. Mitchell, is another likely winner among the newcomers. M. F. Goodbody of London, England, is represented by a strong stable of saddle horses, and George A. Heyl will be a strong contender for premier honors.

There are several United States and foreign army officers who will play an important part in the awarding of prizes These include Capt. Walker Bell, Royal Canadian Dragoons; Lieut. R. G. Anderson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Lieut. Thomas B. Clarke, First Squadron, First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y.; Lieut. De Laissardieres, Ninth French Dragoons; Lieut. Baron de Weston, First French Cuirassiers, whose horse, Amazone, won the first International jumping event on Saturday night; Lieut. Marquis D'Orgeix, Sixth French Hussars; Lieut. Le Compt Albert d'Oultrement, First Belgium Lancers; Cheval er Edward de Selliers de Moranville, Second Belgium Regiment de Guides; Capt. J. R. Lindsey, West Point; Major M. F. McTaggart, Fifth British Lancers; Capt. R. M. Stuart Richardson, Eleventh British Hussars; Capt. W. T. Rodden, Canada, and Capt. Paul Rodzanko, Russian Chevelliers Gardes.

This morning special attention will be devoted to hackneys. Eight classes are on the programme, and the most interesting of these will be the competition for the championship for mares. This class will follow four classes for mares of different ages. With the hackneys out of the way, the first event in which the army officers will meet will occupy the attention of visitors. There are two classes for officers' chargers, one of which is the Plaza Cup. These two events have attracted horses from Russia, Norway, England, France, Belgium, Canada and the United States, and in each class the entries have been so big that it has been necessary to divide each event into two; one-half of each will be judged in the morning and the second half of the Plaza Cup is down for the afternoon, the other event going over to another day. The judging of these chargers is always interesting, because the charger should be almost a perfect horse and broken so well that he would stand even if a 12-inch gun were fired over his head.

In the afternoon harness horses will open the programme. Twenty saddle horses will come next and then roadsters will occupy the ring. This class of roadsters has twenty-nine entries, which is the largest in a roadster class in the history of the Horse Show. The support given to this class has been particularly gratifying to horse lovers generally, because the roadster is the gentleman's driving horse and the advent of the automobile almost drove the roadster out of the parks and driveways.

Following the Plaza Cup competition, in which the foreign officers will ride in uniform, there will be tandems, ladies' saddle horses, hunt teams, in which the riders will appear in the hunt uniform, and the afternoon show will wind up with the heavyweight class of qualified hunters.

The big event of the evening is an international contest in which all the foreign officers will ride. This is called for 9:30 o'clock and is for a prize offered by Judge William H. Moore. The horses will go twice around the course, and as all seem to be in the pink of condition the contest will be very keen. Thoroughbred hunters, militia mounts, ladies' phaetons, and saddle and harness horses will complete the programme.

The foreign army officers, the Directors of the association, and the judges are to be entertained this evening at a supper at Sherry's after the close of the show. Those who have been invited are Paul Moore, G. L. Boissevain, Frederick Bull, Robert A. Fairbairn, J. W. Harriman, Alfred E. Maclay, William H. Moore, E. T. Stotesbury, President Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, G. Mifflin Wharton, Col. P. A. Kenna, Lieut. Baron De Meslin, Lieut. Marquis D'Orgeix, Lieut. De Lassardieres, Capt. Victor Myssens, Lieut. Le Comte Albert De Oultrement, Chevalier Edward De Selliers de Moranville, Lieut. N. K. Heiberg, Commandant Feline, W. E. Lindsay-Hogg, Capt. R. M. Stewart Richardson, Major M. F. McTaggart, Capt. Paul Rodzanke, Capt. L. R. Lindsey, Capt. George Vidmer, Major Douglas Young, Capt. Walker Bell, W. K. Bloodgood, Charles A. Baudouine, E. Von der Horst Koch, Capt. Conrad E. Babcock, Capt. L. R. Ball, Dr. R. W. Carter, George Willing, Carl S. Burr, Jr., R. Lawrence Smith, Foxhall P. Keene, Major R. G. Paxton, F. S. Von Stade, George B. Hulme, Harry Content, I. J. R. Murling, James T. Hyde, and David P. Sharp. The programme for to-day follows:

10:00 A. M.—Judging six Hackney fillies, 2 years old, Class 17.
10:15 A. M.—Judging three Hackney fillies, 3 years old, Class 16.
10:25 A. M.—Judging four Hackney mares, Class 15.
10:40 A. M.—Judging four Hackney mares, Class 14.
10:50 A. M.—Judging Hackney mares for the championship, Class 18.
11 A. M.—Judging two Hackney stallions, Class 11.
11:10 A. M.—Judging seven Hackney pony mares, Class 21.
11:25 A. M.—Judging six Hackney pony fillies, Class 22.
11:40 A. M.—Preliminary evolutions of fifteen officers' chargers, Class 108.
12:10 P. M.—Preliminary evolutions of thirty-four officers' chargers, Class 107.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging four pairs of harness horses, (novice,) Class 40.
2:10 P. M.—Judging twenty saddle horses, (novice.) Class 84.
2:40 P. M.—Judging twenty-nine roadsters, (novice,) Class 32.
3:20 P. M.—International Contest. Final judging of fifteen officers' chargers ridden by officers in uniform, (Plaza Cup,) Class 108.
3:50 P. M.—Judging ten tandems, Class 66.
4:10 P. M.—Judging nine ladies' saddle horses. Ladies to ride. (Colin Campbell Cup.) Class 91.
4:30 P. M.—Judging nine harness horses, (novice,) Class 43.
4:45 P. M.—Judging three hunt teams, Class 121.
5:10 P. M.—Judging eleven qualified hunters, (heavy weight,) Class 110.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8 P. M.—Judging fifteen harness horses, Class 45.
8:30 P. M.—Judging fourteen saddle horses, Class 80A.
8:50 P. M.—Judging ten horses shown to ladies' phaetons, ladies to drive, Class 57.
9:10 P. M.—Judging thirteen Militia mounts, Class 109.
9:35 P. M.—Judging eight thoroughbred hunters, Class 120.
9:50 P. M.—International contest. Judging seventy-three officers' horses ridden by officers over the course, Class 127.

PROGRESSIVE TRUST BILLS.

Victor Murdock to Introduce Three in Congress To-day.

Announcement was made yesterday at the National Headquarters of the Progressive Party, in the Forty-second Street Building, that Victor Murdock, the Progressive leader in the House of Representatives, would to-day introduce in Congress three bills embodying the national Progressive proposals to create an Interstate Trade Commission to prohibit unfair competition and to suppress monopolies. The three bills are colloquially known as the "Trust Triplets" of the Progressive party. They are the joint production of Congressman Murdock, Dean William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; Herbert Knox Smith, former Commissioner of Corporations, and Donald R. Richberg, Director of the Progressive National Legislative Reference Bureau. They are thus described by Mr. Murdock:

"These three bills are the most advanced proposals for a solution of the nation's greatest problem. They will put the quietus forever upon the libel that the Progressive party stands for the acceptance of monopoly. If enacted they will solve the trust problem in its entirety. Briefly, they will accomplish three things:

"First, they will wipe out monopoly.

"Second, they will affirmatively establish the maintenance of fair competition, specifically and in terms and by clear-cut definition.

"Third, they will create a Trade Commission to relieve the courts of administrative functions in business regulation, and to bring quick and adequate relief to the small business man.

"Probably the most interesting feature of the bills is the definition of two kinds of monopoly—that created with the aid of unfair competition, business built up on an artificial basis, and that established on a basis naturally tending to monopoly. The bills make the distinction for the first time in legislation clearly and completely, and provide for equally vigorous action for the protection of the community against both natural and artificial monopolies."

COURT OF APPEALS COUNT.

How the Error Which Seemed to Elect Werner Was Made.

H. Richmond Armour, secretary to Judge Willard Bartlett, said last evening that carefully revised figures showed that Judge Bartlett was elected Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals by a plurality of about 4,000 over Judge William E. Werner, the Republican nominee. Friends of Judge Werner admitted that this figure was about correct. It was calculated, however, that the revised election tables for Kings and Queens Counties made the plurality nearer 4,500.

The fight for the Chief Judgeship was a close one, in which incomplete election tables and errors in arithmetic twice have made it appear that Judge Werner was elected. On last Saturday, however, the hopes of Judge Werner's supporters were destroyed by the discovery that an error of 3,000 had been made in his favor in making up the unofficial tables. The error was made in the office of the news agency which handled the returns for Greater New York.

The total vote for Judge Werner in the Twenty-third Assembly District in Queens County was 4,518. In making up the table of the vote by Assembly districts the figure 4 was misread for 7. To correct this error 3,000 votes had to be deducted from Judge Werner's total. As he was then apparently leading only by about 500 votes the correction gave his opponent a lead of 2,500. A retabulation of the vote of Queens County disclosed a large number of minor errors, which increased Judge Bartlett's plurality to about 4,500.

Name Scott for President of I. T. U.

At a meeting of printers held yesterday afternoon in the American Tract Society Building at 150 Nassau Street Marsden G. Scott, President of Typographical Union No. 6, was nominated for President of the International Typographical Union to succeed James M. Lynch, recently appointed by Gov. Glynn to be State Commissioner of Labor. There will be a referendum vote for President of the International Union in May next. James M. Duncan, First Vice President of the International, will be Acting President for the balance of Mr. Lynch's term.

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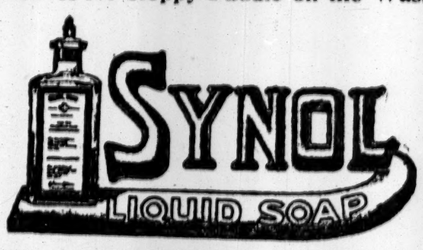

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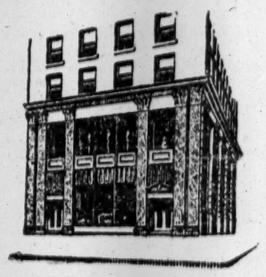

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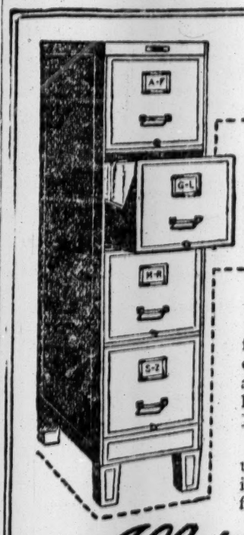

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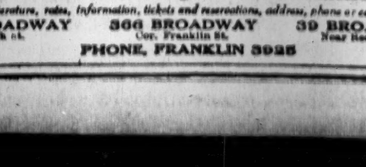

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WHITE SOX WIN TWO GAMES---FOOTBALL---BOXING---ATHLETICS---SWIMMING---FENCING

GIANTS DROP TWO GAMES TO CHICAGO

Game in Oakland a Farce, While Errors Lose San Francisco Contest.

BY JOHN J. McGRAW
Manager of New York Giants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—We were defeated by the White Sox twice to-day, losing the morning game in Oakland by a score of 12 to 8, and the afternoon game here, by a score of 4 to 2. A crowd of 5,000 saw the afternoon game, while about 8,500 saw the morning game in Oakland. This was very much of a farce, and all the players seemed to be off form. The natives here expected a lot of high class baseball from the big leaguers, and they were disappointed at our showing.

We could hardly blame them, for we played a pretty weak game, and deserved to be beaten in the morning game. The Sox's two victories to-day gives each team fourteen victories on this globe-trotting venture. "Germany" Schaefer's comedy was of more interest to the Oakland fans than our baseball playing. A total of 20 hits was made in this game, six of which were for extra bases. The opposing pitchers made matters worse by issuing a total of eleven passes, making a couple of wild pitches, and then hit two batsmen and a balk. We had four costly errors, which made matters even easier for the Sox. "Bunny" Hearne pitched for us and Faber for the Sox, and both youngsters were way off form.

The afternoon game in this city was a big improvement, and Jeff Tesreau and Russell made a lively pitchers' battle of it. The game was nip and tuck all the way, but our errors figured largely in the Sox's success.

The Sox got two runs off Tesreau in the first inning. He walked Egan, who was forced by Rath. Speaker drove a single to centre and Crawford laced the ball to right. With the bases filled Chase sacrificed flied to left and scored Rath. Speaker and Crawford worked the double steal, and when Myers made an overthrow Speaker came home. New York evened up in the fourth. Lobert walked, and although Doolin fanned Merkle laid the ball against the right field fence and sent Lobert to third. Titus came in when Rath got out by Doolan, and Thorpe's swat through the pitcher's box to centre scored Merkle.

Crawford made the circuit in the sixth starting with his own double and aided by Hal Chase, while the last run came in the eighth on Doolin's error, which Tesreau was in all sorts of difficulty. With one down Speaker beat out an infield hit and went to third on Doolan's overthrow. Crawford fanned, but Chase circled again and was responsible for his third run of the day. The scores:

CHICAGO.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Weaver,ss	0	1	2	2	0
Rath, 3b	2	1	2	1	0
Speaker,cf	2	1	2	0	0
Cra'f'd,rf	4	3	0	0	0
Chase, 1b	2	1	6	1	0
Schalk,c	0	0	5	1	0
Faber, p	1	1	1	1	0
*Callahan,	1	0	0	0	0
Total	12	8	27	11	2

NEW YORK.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Snod's,cf	0	0	6	0	1
Wilght, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Merkle,1b	2	0	9	0	0
Doolin,2b	2	2	1	2	0
Merkle,3b	0	0	2	1	0
Doolan,ss	0	0	2	2	1
Thorpe,rf	1	1	2	0	0
Wingo, c	1	1	3	1	0
Hearne, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	8	4	24	7	2

*Ran for Weaver in the seventh.

Stolen bases—Lobert, Merkle, 2. Doolan. Two-base hits—Merkle, 2; Speaker, Schaefer. Evans, Doolan. Sacrifice flies—Schaefer, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hearne, 4; off Faber, 5. Struck out—By Hearne, 7; by Faber, 5. Hit by pitcher—Doolin. Double Plays—Rath, Weaver, and Chase; Weaver, Schaefer, and Chase. Balk—Hearne. Passed ball—Daly. Wild pitches—Faber, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Evans.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CHICAGO.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Egan, 2b	0	1	4	4	0
Rath, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Bescher,cf	0	2	1	0	0
Cra'f'd, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Chase, 1b	0	2	10	0	0
Schalk,c	0	0	5	1	0
Russell, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	2	7	27	7	0

NEW YORK.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Snod'as,cf	0	1	2	0	0
Magee, 2b	0	0	6	1	0
Robert, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Doolin, 1b	1	2	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b	1	1	5	1	0
Doolan,ss	0	0	0	4	1
Thorpe, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Wingo, c	0	0	5	1	0
Tesreau, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	6	21	10	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Speaker, Crawford, Chase. Two-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice fly—Chase. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Russell, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Russell, 4. Hit by pitcher—Merkle. Double play—Schaefer and Chase. Earned runs—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

McFarland, Former Ball Player, Dies

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 16.—Mount McFarland, former Chicago American baseball player, died of pneumonia here yesterday.

Twelve-Hour Bowling Contest.

A twelve-hour endurance contest, which will bring together sixteen teams composed of some of the best bowlers in the East, will be run off beginning at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day on the Harlem Palace Alleys. Four driveways will be used.

One of the important teams, representing the Bronx, will be Joe Koster and Peter Schultz of the Fidelitas, the national two-men champions. They won the title this Spring in Rochester. Then there will be Alec Dunbar and Mortimer Lindsey, Joe Fabian and Joe Schwartz of the Pastimes, Harry Cohn and Henry Steinbruck of Jersey City, Al Traphagen and Paul Loetle of the Morningsides, Henry Mesloh and John Recker of the Rosedales, Alexander Kittridge and Clarence B. Horan of Hoboken, Henry Clauss and Pierre Rock of Hasbrouck, and Henry Siervas and Henry Mahlenbrock of Hoboken, along with teams made up from such men as John J. Voorheis the little wizard of Brooklyn; James S. Watt, the Bronx Strikers; George Hicks of the Park Rows, Asa Harris of Newark, Herman Cadieu, the French-American claimant; Ferdinand Meier of the Pastimes, and John Klumpp.

AITCHISON BEST PITCHER

Newark Boxman Won 21 and Lost Only 5 Games Last Season.

President Edward Barrow announced the official fielding averages and pitchers' records of the International League yesterday. Aitchison, who was a big factor in landing the pennant in Newark, led the pitchers with 21 games won and 5 lost. His average was .808. Eisenmann of Newark was second, with 11 games won and 4 lost. Jack Quinn, formerly with the Yankees and now with the Boston Braves, pitched good ball for Rochester. He took part in 38 games and won 19 and lost 18. Quinn had 153 strike outs to his credit. Bailey of Providence led the pitchers in strike outs, fanning 158 batsmen. He also issued the most passes, 137.

More runs were scored off Danford of Baltimore than any pitcher in the league, 140. Smith of Montreal took part in more games than any other pitcher, 51, and he was also hit the hardest, 301 hits being made off his delivery. Bunny Hearne, who is now with the Giants, won 11 games and lost 11 while he was with Toronto. Wilhelm of Newark was the best fielding pitcher in the league, and didn't make an error in 41 games.

Del Paddock, formerly with the Yankees, who played left and centre field for Rochester, had a perfect fielding record and didn't make an error in over 30 games. Fritz Maisel, the Yankee third baseman, had a fielding record of .936 with Baltimore, and Gilhooley, also of the Yankees, had a fielding record of .941 with Montreal. Barry, another former Yankee player, led the league first basemen. He played with Jersey City and had an average of .993. Larry Schlafly of Jersey City led the second basemen with a mark of .954. Hack Simmons, playing second base for Rochester, who was the leading batsman of the league, had a fielding average of .932. McMillan of Rochester led the shortstops with an average of .909. "Rocksey" Roach, formerly of the Yankees and now with Buffalo, was third among the shortstops with a mark of .941. Collins of Newark was the best right fielder, with a perfect average in 24 games. McCabe of Jersey City played in 101 games and had an average of .972. Bergen of Baltimore was the leading catcher, with a mark of .980.

LILL TO BE NAMED.

Boston Man Will Probably Be Elected A. A. U. President.

Members of the Amateur Athletic Union from all over the United States met yesterday in preliminary session at the Waldorf-Astoria. Three committees, legislation, registration and record, were represented by the full complement of members in each instance, with Justice Harlow S. Weeks, James E. Sullivan and Frederick W. Rubien, the respective chairmen.

During the progress of the conclave the question of the nominations for President of the organization was openly discussed. Quite a furore had been caused by the rumors that John Elliott of San Francisco would be named in opposition to Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, and George F. Pawling of Philadelphia.

With the purpose in view of making the action of to-day's session, which convenes at 11 A. M., move as speedily as possible, these committees delved into all the propositions which were advanced for their adjudication, to the end that the situation in many cases was made as forward as possible.

Among those in attendance at the session were Gustavus T. Kirby, President of the A. A. U.; James E. Sullivan, Justice Harlow S. Weeks, F. W. Rubien, Andrew F. Tully, W. Stumpf, and Otto Wahle of the Metropolitan Association; George F. Pawling and Allan P. Cox, Middle Atlantic Association; Alfred J. Lill, Jr., Joseph B. Maccabe, E. S. Babb, E. L. Hopkins, M. F. Weston, and L. A. Johnson, New England Association; Walter Curran, Theodore A. Bland and D. C. Hastings, Western Association; W. Burdick, W. Bowie and B. Merrill Hopkinson, South Atlantic Association; Everett J. Brown, Central Association; George James, Pacific Association, and W. L. Robb, Southern Pacific Association.

Several radical changes were proposed by the New England delegates, the chief of which was naming the dates of the championship track and field games of the sectional associations to be vested (as far as New England was concerned, because of the conditions which exist in that section) with the Board of Governors, as against the Championship Committee as now existing. This question will be brought before the governing body at to-day's session by Joseph B. Maccabe, a former President of the union.

The Record Committee took action on a number of best-on-record marks which have been generally accepted, mainly because none of he men delegated to attest the accuracy of the performances had taken any move to investigate their authenticity. Two of these, which will be discarded, are credited to A. S. Robinson, the Mercersburg School sprinter, who is stated to have run 100 yards in 0:09 3-5 and 220 yards in 0:20 4-5 during the progress of a minor series in Pennsylvania.

Cornell's Victory Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Cornell's victory over Lafayette yesterday didn't impress the coaches, but it led to the belief that there is a chance for the Ithacans to rally for the final game of the season, that with Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day and put on the field a strong eleven. The new eleven, on which but three or four men are playing the positions which they held all through the season until last week, plainly showed in the game against Lafayette that it had not had enough practice as a team, and some of the men, notably Collyer at right half, gave evidence of unfamiliarity with the positions. The work of Munne, Williams, and Wilkinson in the line also was the standard, while Barrett's playing was the feature of the back field. Philippi and Lahr, the new left halfback and full back, also lack experience. Cornell's problem is entirely a question of how much can be done toward teaching the men in the new positions how to play like a well-balanced, smooth-working team.

YALE MAY BE THE SEASON'S SURPRISE

It Is Believed Blue's Great Defense Will Defy Crimson's Backfield.

It looks very much now as if Yale was going to be the big surprise of the football season, which will come to an end in two more weeks. After the great showing the Blue made against Princeton Saturday in a 3 to 3 tie, in which they actually outplayed the Tigers more than Harvard did the week before, the Elis' stock has taken a big boost. Yale's defense was so strong that the undergraduates at New Haven are already betting that Harvard will not be able to score a touchdown. Yale followed out the policy on Saturday of preventing the other team from winning, even if they couldn't win themselves. This policy will probably be followed at Cambridge next Saturday.

If Yale had developed an offensive team as strong as the Blue eleven is defensively, it would be a top-notch football team. But as it is, the whole stress of coaching seems to have been on the defensive work. Saturday's game showed that Yale hasn't an effective scoring play. When an eleven can get on the six-yard line and have four opportunities to go that distance for a touchdown and then fail, it is certain that its attack is not strong. Yale showed possibilities of the running game, but it certainly had not been worked up to any great extent. With open-field runners like Wilson and Ainsworth, both of whom showed that they could follow interference with much skill, Yale should have been able to develop a running attack which would be far more effective than anything they have shown.

Once or twice on Saturday Yale had a compact interference which defied the Princeton ends and secondary defense. It showed what the backfield is capable of. Yale's backfield showed more power against Princeton than Harvard did, while Princeton experts admit that Yale's defense on Saturday was superior to Harvard's. Making conclusions on teams by performances at different stages of the season prevent much feeling in judging football elevens this season that little weight can be given to this sort of reasoning. Preliminary figuring got the worst jolt of the season in the Yale-Princeton game, because on paper the Tigers surely looked the better team.

As for Yale's chances against Harvard, this much can be said. The rushing, line breaking tactics which both elevens have adopted will not prove effective. Both lines are so formidable that it will be practically impossible to push one team or the other down the field for a touchdown by line plunging methods. It is natural to conclude that the game will be another punting duel between Mahan and probably on more of the kicking against Yale, as he is hardly likely that Hardwick will be called back from end to do it. Knowles and Guernsey will be able to more than hold their own with Mahan.

Harvard's great chance for victory is in Charley Brickley. If the Harvard team can work its way to a reasonable distance within Yale's territory Brickley can be relied upon to kick a field goal. Brickley is a far more powerful and sure kicker than either Guernsey or Pumpelly, the Yale drop kickers. For two seasons Brickley has been the best drop kicker in the East, and he has been improving all the time. Mahan is a close second to Brickley as a kicker, but Brickley is very likely be a kicking game from start to finish. There is a possibility that Harvard may see the wisdom of springing an open system of play. Many football men believed that if either Yale or Princeton had used open football tactics on Saturday the team sticking to the old-fashioned methods would have been defeated. The trouble with the big Eastern elevens is that they have not given the open game a fair trial.

As football is played at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and other of the big colleges nowadays there is an absolute lack of scoring players. They have not developed any method by which a score can be made by a continuity of attack such as under the old mass plays. In the West the open game is used with more success. Under the present rules the line-smashing style of play does not fit in. Defensive play is too well developed these days to permit a team to gain ten yards in four downs through the line. Making five yards in three downs under the old rules and making ten yards in four downs are two very different things. The game will probably be a monotonous kicking game with most of the scores made by field goals until the coaches see fit to give some attention to other methods.

In direct contrast to the Yale-Princeton game was the Carlisle-Dartmouth game at the Polo Grounds. Here was a mixture of old-fashioned football and the open running game which was a delight to watch. Coach Frank Cavanaugh of Dartmouth told Glenn Warner, the Indian coach, at the Winter Carnival on Saturday night that he thought that this year's eleven was the fastest team the Indians ever had and by far the fastest eleven in the East. For effective co-ordination of attack, the equal of the Carlisle back field has not been seen in the East this season. The eleven has a variety of play and are almost perfectly drilled in the rudiments of the game.

Dartmouth's downfall was a big disappointment. The team's open attack and its close football were completely smothered by the Indians. The Carlisle team deserves a lot of consideration in the ranking of the players this season. The numbering of the Dartmouth players proved a greater success than was imagined. It was easy to see who was running with the ball, and when a Dartmouth man made a tackle the spectators knew who it was.

Pennsylvania's defeat at Michigan showed that the Brooke coaching régime has not yet brought the team out of the rut of misfortune. The Wolverines outplayed the Quakers from start to finish and the Yost methods proved superior to the Brooke system. Singularly, Michigan, where open football has been followed, knew that Pennsylvania's defense was weak and followed a plan of line-smashing attack which carried Penn off its feet. The Wolverines didn't have to use spectacular open methods, as they would have done if Penn's defense had been strong.

The Army had weak opposition against Villanova, but the scoring ability of the cadets was encouraging, and their use of the forward pass was the best that the soldiers have shown this year. The Navy defeated Penn State by a score of 10 to 0, but the coaches were not satisfied with the team's showing at this stage of the season. Four times Penn State took the ball from the Navy on downs, and the Midshipmen's attack, which has been fine all season, was stopped in a disappointing way. The Navy has had easy opponents this season, and Penn State is the stiffest team they have met. The Navy is not as strong offensively as the coaches believed, and there is hard work ahead for the next two weeks.

Chicago now claims the Western football title by defeating Minnesota on Saturday. It was an open, spectacular game, with flashy forward passes playing an important part in the outcome.

YALE AT FAIRFIELD.

Blue Eleven Resting at Summer Home of Oliver Jennings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—With the Yale eleven at Fairfield for Sunday and most of the coaches out of town, practically no progress was made today toward picking the team for the Harvard game of next Saturday. Head Coach Jones and Capt. Ketcham both stated that no changes would be made unless it is found that they are necessary by reason of physical condition. For a day or two, however, it will not be absolutely certain whether it is advisable to send against the Crimson three of the players who faced Princeton—Avery, left end; Pendleton, right tackle, and Carter, right end.

In all three cases a slightly wrenched knee has caused lameness, and Trainer John Mack is at work with his assistants trying to iron out the limp. The wrench is severe in no case.

The Summer home of Oliver Jennings of New York City, at Fairfield, Conn., where the Yale eleven spent Sunday, is located on a height overlooking Long Island Sound, and the players enjoyed their outing here, and their visits to the beach showed this afternoon that each one has taken on several pounds since the Princeton match closed yesterday. The players will be taken back to this city for their morning recitations to-morrow. They will be given a rest during the afternoon, and on Tuesday and Wednesday the eleven will be tried in dummy football with the scrubs leading the forcing, using Harvard formations.

TIGERS LOSE TWO MEN.

Princeton Will Present Strong Team in Field Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—A ray of optimism in the atmosphere of gloom over the Yale-Princeton football tie game comes from the fact that the Tigers will lose only two men from the 1913 eleven by graduation, while eligibility rules will permit all of the other 1913 team regulars to play next year. Capt. "Hobey" Baker, for three years a Tiger half back, with Phillips, left tackle for the same number of years, are the regulars lost by graduation, while Lea, most prominent substitute to be lost is Thornton Emmons, sub quarter back.

There remains as a nucleus for next season Hammond at left end, Semmens at left guard, E. Trenkman at centre, W. B. Ward and Brown at right end, Glick at quarter back, law at left half and Streit at full back. This list is bolstered up by a list of subs most of who have been in one or more of the games during the past season. They are Longstreth and Heyniger, guards; Swart and Haviland, centres; Larsen and Love, tackles; P. E. Adams, quarter back; Borden and Decoltite, half backs; F. Trenkman, full back.

Indians in Good Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 16.—With the exception of Vedernack, right end, who has a twisted elbow, the Carlisle Indian football eleven is in fine condition. The team returned to Carlisle early this morning in fine physical condition. Capt. Welch, Guyon, Calac, and practically all of the braves bear scratches and surface bruises, but these the redskins will not even notice. The Indians admired the pluck of the New Hampshire palefaces, and openly commented on their game fight to the last, when it was apparent that many of the Hanoverians were ready to drop in their tracks from sheer exhaustion, augmented by desperation worthy of a great battle.

Round Robin for Ball Clubs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The round robin series among the sixteen clubs of the American Association and the International League is practically assured, according to President Chivington of the former organization, who is just back from the minor league convention at Columbus. Mr. Chivington discussed the proposed tournament with the magnates of the Eastern circuit, who were at the meeting, and said that all the clubs, except Rochester, which was not represented, had declared in favor of it. President Barrows of the International approved the plan, and at the Winter meeting of his league will appoint a committee. It is expected, to confer with a committee from the association regarding details of the series.

GOOD BOXING BOUTS ON THIS WEEK'S CARD

Gunboat Smith, Shugrue, Phil Cross, and Hogan at Local Clubs.

With four boxers of established reputation scheduled to appear in as many shows and two formerly prominent clubs reopening their doors for the Winter season, boxing takes on some of its old-time activity in Greater New York this week. There is nothing on the card that will attract any such popular interest as the Cross-Ritchie bout last week, but there are at least three contests on this week's card that stand out more prominently than any bout on last week's programme except that in which the champion figured.

Two bouts to be staged to-night in other cities will attract more local interest than any arranged here. Both are heavyweight contests and will have much to do in establishing the status of three heavyweight contenders. At Boston Gunboat Smith will try his fortune against Sam Langford and the match should give a fairly good line on the relative abilities of the black and white heavyweights. At Milwaukee Jess Willard, a contender for the championship, boxes George Rodel, the Boer heavyweight.

The Atlantic Garden holds first place on this week's programme of boxing in Greater New York. The Bowery club has arranged two shows, one for to-morrow night and the other for Thursday, with boxers of prominence figuring as headliners in each. The Thursday show, with Gunboat Smith and Ed Hagen of Seattle as the principals, is the leading bout scheduled for the week. Hagen came to New York about a month ago, after winning several bouts in the West, and for the past week he has been training in Westchester under the watchful eye of the veteran Jim Flynn. The latter has fought Smith and knows all about the Californian's style and punching power. At the Bowery club to-morrow night Phil Cross and Frankie Madden will be the headliners. Madden has been very successful in his comeback effort, but is likely to find a difficult task when he tries to subdue the younger and more aggressive Cross.

The Harmonie A. C. of the Bronx, which has been closed to mid-week shows for several months past, will resume its Wednesday night bouts this week, and continue the same during the coming months whenever the Garden A. C. has no bouts. Phil Shugrue of Jersey City, who defeated Leach Cross at the Garden a few months ago, will make his first appearance in New York since that bout. His opponent will be Johnny Harvey of the Bronx, who has been coming along rapidly in the lightweight division for some time. His work against Willie Beecher and Young Brown stamped him as a "comer" among the lightweights. In the semi-final of this show Battling Reddy and Young Martin will do three rounds.

Another club to reopen after being closed for several months is the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem, which is to hold bouts every Monday night during the next few months. One-Round Hogan of California will be one of the leading candidates for lightweight honors, will oppose Freddie Hass of this city in the feature event. Hogan has been training hard for the last two weeks, and is confident that he will soon be able to regain his former position among the leading lightweights.

The New Polo Athletic Association of Harlem will put on its regular weekly show Friday night, the card consisting of three ten-round bouts between Harlem favorites. Those on hand will bring together Sailor Cahill of San Francisco versus Dave Kats, Frankie Young versus Frankie Brown, and Scotty Welsh versus Young Sandow.

The Hillcrest Athletic Club of Brooklyn will be busy to-night, and the East New York Athletic Club is arranging a card for Friday night. The usual weekend shows will be put on Saturday night at the Fairmont, Sharkey, and Atlantic Garden Clubs of New York, the Irving and Gowanus Clubs of Brooklyn, the Queensboro Athletic Club of Long Island City, and the Liberal Athletic Club of Staten Island.

Kolehmainen to Run for Record.

Hannes Kohlehmainen, the distance running sensation who recently made twenty-seven new records during the progress of the ten-mile championship at South Field and made a new A. A. U. record Saturday over the Van Cortlandt Park course, will be seen in action indoors next Saturday at the Diocesan games at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. Opposed to him will be the best runners of this and the surrounding districts, who will be put on edge by Mike Murphy and Oberstebbeasing, the official handicapper, believes will make the Finn fight hard to overcome. Hannes hung up a three-mile record last Spring at the Seventy-first Regiment, and is said to be partial to the easy turns and sweeping stretches of this arena. Lawson Robertson, his trainer, anticipates that his charge will run the distance in about 14:15, if he has the opposition which will probably develop with the handicaps with which he will be confronted.

Howard P. Drew of Cornell will endeavor to break the record for 130 yards, 12 4-5 seconds, now held by Bobby Cloughan. Drew's work recently favors his accomplishment of the task, and when opposed by such good short distance men as Alvah T. Meyer, the Metropolitan champion; Hal Helland, Jim Rosenberger, and several others, it is anticipated that he will be pushed to his limit.

NEW WATER POLO RULES.

Colleges Revolutionize Game by Adopting Radical Changes.

The committee of graduates appointed by the Intercollegiate Swimming Association to revise the water polo rules met yesterday at the New York Athletic Club and after a four hour session adopted a new set of rules which promises to revolutionize the present style of play.

The most important change made was the increasing of the value of the thrown goal. This step will not only open the play and make it more interesting to the spectator, but also do away with most of the rough work. Hereafter instead of the touched goal counting five points and the thrown goal two, the latter will award three points, so that two thrown goals will afford a higher tally than one touched goal. Furthermore, after a score a free shot at the board, worth two points if successful, will be allowed. As will be seen, every effort has been made to encourage plenty of throwing.

A new rule stipulates that no player shall hold the ball in his own territory for more than ten seconds under penalty of the ball being given to the other side. He must, within the prescribed time, send the rubber beyond the zone line and he may not again take possession of it until it has been handled by another player.

The anticipated change in the division of time of play was unanimously agreed upon, and three periods of six minutes each, with five minute intervals between, will hereafter obtain instead of the two halves of eight minutes each.

Another innovation will be the giving of the ball to the side that has been scored upon, after each goal, instead of making the forwards race for it. The two teams will be lined up as usual and start from a dive, but any man of the losing side may throw or carry the ball at will.

A measure that will undoubtedly make the game faster and less hard on the players is the permitting of the retiring of a regular in favor of a substitute whenever the player's side is in possession of the ball, the regular to resume his position at the start of any succeeding period.

Results at Soccer Games.

Braving weather of the most inclement kind the Hollywood Inn F. C. and the Greenpoint soccer eleven met in a New York State Amateur League contest yesterday, and battled seventy-five minutes on the muddy gridiron at Knight's Oval, Brooklyn. The Yonkers contingent came out on top, with the advantage of one goal, which was scored shortly before the referee called the contest on account of darkness.

Maintaining the same speed and accuracy that has carried them through victors in many battles this season the Yonkers football team, the St. George A. C., have a camp at Dunning Oval, Yonkers, yesterday by the score of 8 goals to 1.

Playing with five reserves in its line-up, the Columbia Oval F. C. defeated the Clan Na Gael eleven at Lenox Oval yesterday by the score of 3 goals to 0.

The German F. C. swamped the Overseas Wanderers at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon by 7 goals to 1. Mannborg tallied four of the points, while M. Vander Waghe annexed the other three.

The Brooklyn F. C. traveled to Newark yesterday to meet the Caledonians in a National League championship contest. Only seven home team members put in an appearance, and Referee A. Montgomery forfeited the game to the Brooklynites. The Brooklyns now lead the league.

When darkness halted the National League championship contest between the Jersey City F. C. and the Clan McDonalds of Brooklyn at Jersey City yesterday the Skeeters were leading by 4 goals to 0, and as the game was called fifteen minutes before the regular time this contest will not go into the record, and the contest will have to be replayed.

Officials for Army-Navy Game.

The athletic authorities of the Army and Navy have agreed upon the officials for the annual game which will be played at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 29. Bill Langford of Trinity, who has worked in all the big games this Fall, will be the referee, and Al Sharpe of Army and head coach at Cornell will be the umpire. Carl Marshall of Harvard will be head linesman. Langford and Sharpe officiated in last year's game at Franklin Field.

FENCING TO BEGIN EARLY THIS SEASON

National Championships Again to be Held in Hotel Astor Ballroom.

The list of national fencing competitions, especially for this city, has been materially lengthened and the schedule issued by the Amateur Fencers' League of America is the most noteworthy one that has appeared in this country. The season will begin Saturday, Dec. 6, at the New York Turn Verein, to be followed the next week by a newly-instituted senior foil competition at the New York Athletic Club. Heretofore the fencing season has never begun until January. The national championships will again be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor the latter part of April, and this will also include the women's championships, which were won last year by Mrs. William H. Dewar of Philadelphia, and which proved popular.

The Board of Governors of the league have clearly defined the classifications of the fencer, beginning with the "prep" class, which includes those who have not fenced in any competition whatsoever, followed by the novice class. Inclusive of those who have not won an individual prize in open competition. The next step is the junior class, to which are eligible those who have not won the gold medal in the national junior championship or a place in the national championship. The senior class includes medalists of the junior championship.

The most important changes in the rules require competitors to continue their bout until stopped by the judges either for a foul or a fair touch. The object of this is to do away with competitors passing any judgment whatsoever upon the sword's play. In dueling sword competitions there is a return to the old button at the point of the sword instead of the naked steel as heretofore. While no accidents happen with the naked point which is used abroad, still many of the physicians and surgeons were of the opinion that the scratches made possible serious or fatal results due to blood poisoning.

George H. Breed of the Fencers' Club is in correspondence with the English Fencing Association, and it is likely that an international team competition will be held in this city the early part of the year.

The schedule of national competitions to be held in this city follows:

Dec. 6—New York Turn Verein, soiree, fencing with foils.

Dec. 13—At New York Athletic Club, senior foil competition, A. F. L. A. gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Jan. 3—At New York Fencers' Club, club team of three, each man to fence with a different weapon, foils, dueling swords, and sabres, for A. F. L. A. three-weapon trophy.

Jan. 8—At New York Athletic Club, foils competition, open to "preps," for President's prize, mask and glove.

Jan. 10—At West Side Young Men's Christian Association, novice foils competition, for A. F. L. A. silver and bronze medals.

Jan. 18—At New York Athletic Club, novice foils competition for President's foils.

Jan. 18—At Fencers' Club, a junior team championship, with sabres, for A. F. L. A. silver medalions.

Feb. 3—At New York Athletic Club, team championship, with sabres, for A. F. L. A. trophy and gold medals to winners.

Feb. 8—At Fencers' Club, junior team competition, with foils, for J. Sanford Saltus medals.

Feb. 13—At Fencers' Club, junior team competition, with dueling swords, for Eddy Cup and A. F. L. A. gold medals to winners.

Feb. 21—At French Young Men's Christian Association, soiree for three weapons.

Feb. 24—At Fencers' Club, junior sabre and dueling sword competition, for A. F. L. A. gold, silver, and bronze medals.

March 4—At New York Turn Verein, junior championship, with foils, A. F. L. A. gold, silver, and bronze medals.

March 9—At New York Athletic Club, three-weapon contest, with foil, dueling sword, and sabre, for President's medals.

March 16—At New York Turn Verein, team championship, with foils, for A. F. L. A. cup and gold medals to winners.

March 27 and 28—At New York Athletic Club, qualifying preliminaries for national championship, with foils, dueling swords, and sabres.

April 1—At Fencers' Club, women's junior championship, with foils, A. F. L. A. gold, silver, and bronze medals.

April 4—At Fencers' Club, interscholastic team competition, with foils, A. F. L. A. silver medals to winners.

April 6—At Fencers' Club, team championship, with dueling swords, for J. Sanford Saltus Trophy and A. F. L. A. gold medals to winners.

April (date to be announced)—At Hotel Astor, national championship finals, with foil, dueling sword, and sabre.

LONG ISLAND DIVISION.

Jan. 31—At Bedford Branch Young Men's Christian Association, junior sabre contest for Dr. P. A. Bury's medals.

Feb. 7—At Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association, junior three-man team contest, with foils, for Manrique Trophy.

March 18—At the Crescent Athletic Club, junior foils competition for Dr. P. A. Bury's medals.

April 4—At Crescent Athletic Club, Long Island junior championship in junior foils.

April 16—At Crescent Athletic Club, novice foils competition for Crescent Athletic Club Cup.

May 7—At Crescent Athletic Club, foils competition for Dr. De Witt C. Smith War Trophy.

TO PLAY FOR 18.2 TITLE.

Demarest Will Try to Wrest Championship from Hoppe To-night.

The first balkline billiard match of the season will be played to-night in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. It will be for the 18.2 championship, and the contestants will be William F. Hoppe of this city, champion, and Calvin Demarest of Chicago, challenger. The latter has the experts competed in a championship match, April 11, 1912, at the Hotel Astor, Hoppe won by a score of 500 to 440. The winner had a lead of only 8 points when he got a favorable break and ran the 52 he needed. It was an interesting match, in which the chances of each player appeared equal until the deciding run was made. Many experts expressed opinions that Demarest should have won, and would have done so had he not made four fouls, two of them at critical stages.

Practicing for the pending match Hoppe has made the best averages and runs in games at Thum's with Harry Cline, Ledyard Blake, the amateur; George Moore, and Frank Barrie he has averaged from 17 to 60, and scored one run of 274. At Maurice Daly's Demarest has not played so well. He has averaged as low as 15 and as high as 44 4-5. He has, however, played beautiful billiards.

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club Shoot.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club opened its trap-shooting season yesterday under anything but favorable conditions. Strong gales and, consequently, poor light, making high scores extremely difficult. Despite this fact, five matches were completed, in one of which—that for the club cup, at twenty-five targets with a handicap, D. E. Smith succeeded in returning a full score. H. L. Hoyt, being second, with twenty-four to his credit. H. Hoyt, Jr., carried off the honors of the day for he not only won the third scratch contest, but he captured first pile or in the shoot for the Monthly Cup and in the twenty-target special match. T. H. Lewis was the winner of the fifteen-target scratch event.

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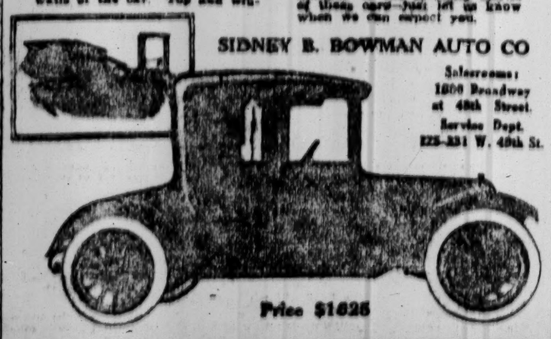

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FACING THE FACTS.

Mr. TAFT declared in Washington on Friday afternoon that it would take two generations at least to educate the Taos in the Philippines to capacity to assert and defend their own rights. This is true of the great body of the people of the islands. At the time when the former President was making this obvious statement the Governor General of the islands was listening to a delegation of Moro chiefs in Mindanao, who petitioned him for the continuation of American Government in the district and protested against Filipino control. Governor General HARRISON respected their protest and promised to grant their petition.

The coincidence is striking and significant. It throws a flood of light on the inevitable working of the policy proposed by Democrats in Congress and approved last year by one branch, that of promising complete independence to the people of the Philippines at a definite time. If the people were substantially homogeneous, if they were of common origin, had a common language, were bound to each other by ties of kinship, accustomed intercourse and mutual interest and obligation, it would still be a most risky experiment, because the mass of the people are ignorant, dependent, unused to political action, and incapable of sensible judgment. But, as the incident we have cited shows, no such state of things exists; the conditions we have named do not exist. A considerable part of the inhabitants of the islands are entirely uncivilized, are "head-hunters" by inheritance and custom, and are kept in decent order only by vigilant and tactful use of police methods. The guarantee of order is force, and the force is supplied or directed by the Americans. Another and larger part of the population are Moros, the tribes whose chiefs petitioned for an American Governor and protested against Filipino control. They are Moslems in religion and in temperament and habits of life. They distrust and dislike the Filipinos, and if left to themselves would wage continual and savage warfare against them. Even among the Filipinos themselves there is little harmony, and because of the lack of a common speech and mutual interests and habitual general intercourse it will take a long time to establish such harmony.

Amid these difficult and complex conditions the policy of the United States has been framed and steadily applied. It is very simple. It aims to fit the people of the islands for self-government and to grant self-government when, and only when, they are found to be fitted for it. The first step in this direction, the absolute condition precedent to any experiment in even a degree of self-government, has been to preserve order. No people or congeries of peoples can rule themselves who have not learned to respect the rights of others. Safe independence can grow only in the soil of peace. The Americans have kept the peace. By great patience and skill and only the needed use of force they have gradually brought the islanders more and more to feel that peace and justice are normal and strife and lawlessness abnormal. Meanwhile they have slowly and steadily inducted the people of the islands into the practice of local self-government. At the same time they have pursued, with remarkable success, a system of practical education. And by works of irrigation, of transportation, and of improved agricultural and industrial methods they have developed the prosperity and the efficiency of the people.

This is a process, or series of organized processes, which in time can be relied on to make a reasonably united people, capable of caring for and advancing their own well-being, and of managing their political affairs. Mr. TAFT is confident of success if the right policy is continued. He says:

> I hope and assume that the present Administration is merely making itself acquainted with the situation. When it gets the facts I have no slightest doubt that it will see the

as we have seen it who have been there. This is to encourage the Filipinos to take as active a part in the Government as it is safe to have them take, but to retain a controlling hand while they are in their tutelage, while they are learning political self-restraint and acquiring "the character of self-government," as President WILSON calls it.

The action of Governor General HARRISON in the case of the petitioning Moro chiefs is an indication that Mr. TAFT's hope is justified. He and the President are facing the facts and learning from them.

THE "MOMENT OF NEED."

"A sentiment of purest patriotism," says Mr. DE LA BARRA, will unite all Mexicans in the "moment of need." It seems to outsiders that Mexico never had a moment of greater need than the present moment. That sentiment of purest patriotism seems to be chiefly expressed in murder and plunder. Mr. DE LA BARRA, together with nearly all the Mexican statesmen of similar stature, seems to find it safer for the preservation of his patriotism and his health to dwell abroad. This continual warning of the United States against intervention has ceased to be impressive, and is certainly not pertinent. The United States is not threatening intervention. It is only pleading with the Mexicans to use their sentiment of pure patriotism, to get together and show some disposition to end the solemn farce at the National Palace.

The rebels of the North have been a little more active lately. Juarez has been taken again. That temporary capital of the famous BENITO, and more recently of MADERO and OROZCO, seems to have been founded chiefly to be "taken" frequently. It matters very little to us what Mexican faction occupies Juarez so long as the lives of American citizens across the border are not imperiled. But Americans of the twentieth century can have little faith in the wisdom or true patriotism of those who murder their unarmed prisoners in cold blood.

Between the rebels and the Federals there is very little to choose. HUERTA was an able and faithful soldier in the service of his country under both DIAZ and MADERO. But as Executive he has shown himself unfit. The story of the martyrdom of Senator DOMINGUEZ, who had dared to raise his voice against the errors and brutalities of HUERTA's Government, published in THE SUNDAY TIMES, is one that civilization cannot regard tolerantly. The only way out of the difficulty seems to lie in the assumption of the Federal Government temporarily by a commission of foremost Mexicans, representing the best element of all factions. Probably peace could be restored by that means, and even ZAPATA might be induced to lay down his arms if he could be convinced that the land abuses in Morelos were to be abated.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

When Mr. ASQUITH last week, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, gave expression—sober, but clear and unequivocal—to the friendly feeling that underlies British policy toward the United States, he was following a line for which he, of course, as Prime Minister, is responsible, but which, primarily, is determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It gives occasion for Americans to recognize a little more clearly than they otherwise might the unusual gifts and the powerful influence of one of the most modest and one of the strongest British statesmen of the present day; and one who has always held friendliness to the United States to be one of the bases of British foreign policy.

A statesman, like a prophet, is likely often to be without due honor in his own country. And Sir EDWARD GREY is an example of that queer rule. He enjoys the cordial sympathy and approval of Mr. ASQUITH—with whom he has some qualities in common, courage, restraint, dignity, and freedom from pettiness—but no member of the present Government has met with such extreme opposition and so much personal criticism, not only from the Opposition but from his own party. The average Englishman is as free to grumble at his country's foreign policy as he is incapable of understanding its complexity and difficulty, and he is very likely to be guided by some fad of sentiment or some class or personal interest. Sir EDWARD GREY has made bitter foes from this quarter. He "thinks imperially" and his view is broad as well as penetrating. He has a busy man's dread of fads and an aristocrat's contempt for private interests that interfere with public duty. He inherits conservatism and aloofness of the old Whig sort, but he is keenly alive to the forces and tendencies of the day and resolute in molding his course accordingly. In domestic affairs he is more radical than conservative. He is a warm advocate, for example, of equal suffrage, gradually attained, for women; is deeply interested in land reform, though not in sympathy with the extreme plans of Lloyd GEORGE; is a believer in home rule for Ireland, but quite awake to the perils involved in the alliance with Mr. REDMOND. In manner and in speech he is of the cool, self-contained, and slightly cynical type which we associate with the Conservatives, but in the last eight years he has shown abundantly that he is both earnest and strong.

The two chapters in his career as Foreign Minister which have won for him bitter opposition and also great confidence at home and abroad are first, the development of the Triple Entente by the understanding with Russia and its consolidation by the conduct of Great Britain in the latest Morocco affair and, second, the initiation and management of the Conference of Ambassadors during the wars in the Balkans. Probably the latter would have been impracticable had not the former placed Great Britain in a position of definite and far-reaching strength. The understanding with Russia has been particularly unpopular with a wing of his own party because of its consequences in Persia, some of which have been unfortunate; but it has been justified by the increased prestige of Great Britain in the European concert. It was due to this understanding that during the perilous events of the past two years there was a real balance between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, and the two groups, facing the awful alternative of a titanic war, set themselves to preserving peace.

The immediate agency through which this task was performed was the Conference of Ambassadors at London, and this was the peculiar work of Sir EDWARD GREY. He not only proposed it and secured cooperation in it, but he presided over it, and contributed patiently and with infinite tact and with sagacity to its guidance. As London was regarded as the best place of meeting because it was the capital of the country the most disinterested and impartial as to questions of the Near East, so Sir EDWARD GREY was accepted as the leader of most influence because of the general confidence he had won in his fair-mindedness. His work has been exceedingly delicate and trying; but in its main object—to keep the peace—it has been successful. His purpose was to bring the representatives of Europe face to face with each other and with the facts, to leave as little chance as possible for action in the dark, or for misunderstandings, or for committals without the fullest knowledge. These conditions complied with, it remained, of course, to take the best terms that could be got. The terms obtained were not ideal, and the "Concert of Europe" is in many ways an uncertain and fluctuating combination, but it has prevented war. For this Sir EDWARD GREY, more than any other one man, is responsible.

SECRETARY WILSON'S MISTAKE.

In his discussion of the copper strike Secretary WILSON allowed himself to make a misrepresentation of the case in the manner which is common with labor leaders, but which is not permissible in a member of the Cabinet. He declared that the men were underpaid because on an investment of $1,250,000 one corporation had made profits of $200,000,000. The statement is not correct regarding that company, although its earnings are phenomenal, constituting the exception which proves the rule to the contrary. The company could not have made its profits unless it had invested more money than its original venture. And its profits were made only by constantly greater payments to labor. It has paid its men as well as other companies, or better, so that profits are not due to unfair wages. The comparison of the wages with the profits cannot be made fairly without comparing the total wages with the total profits, and the comparison of that company's wages has nothing to do with the entire case.

That this is so appears from a statement of the entire copper industry in the district concerned. Only fourteen mines have paid back the money invested, labor getting its wages regardless of investors' losses. If the phenomenal mine be excepted, a total of $78,800,000 of assessments is to be balanced against a total of $82,000,000 dividends. It is impossible for the weak companies to raise wages to the rate which might be paid by the better favored company. And it is impossible for that company to pay the wages which it might and leave any labor for the others. This is not a statement of the miners' grievances, but is a statement that the argument is not such as a member of the President's Cabinet ought to allow himself to make, or such as ought to be allowed to go without correction.

This is the more particularly true because it is an example of the manner in which labor disputes are presented to the public. In the railway wage dispute there was an overstatement of the railways' dividends by $167,000,000, and that false argument is all the worse because it has been made by those more to blame than the men themselves. The Chairman of the Iowa Railway Commission made the same mistake in a worse form in his argument within a few days favoring Government ownership of railways.

UNSCRAMBLING THE TRUSTS.

Now that the Federal Government has shown that the trusts may be unscrambled and how to do it, the question arises how far the process may go if undertaken by the various States. The question is suggested by the circular which Attorney General LOONEY of Texas has addressed to every cottonseed mill in his jurisdiction. He warns them that they must not deal in ties, or bagging, or other supplies in connection with their business. Those who own gins must not own cottonseed mills, and the mills must not own gins. Some of them have charters authorizing the transaction of such related businesses, but the Attorney General says that makes no difference to him. The law is his authority, and if the charters collide with the statute so much the worse for the charters.

It would seem that the prospect is for some difficulty to the planters of Texas in getting their crop ready for market. If they should complain to Attorney General LOONEY we disclaim responsibility for his name. It can be easily seen what he will reply. The harvesting of the crops is insignificant in comparison with unscrambling the trusts. But what would happen to a man who both ginned cotton and milled the seed?

THE MILLION-DOLLAR CONTRACTS

The work which Mr. WHITMAN has undertaken in exposing the State officials and political leaders who "bled" the bidders for million-dollar contracts on the State highways and Barge Canal will be the sequel to disclosures of enormous extravagance up-State which the public already knew.

Officials of the Canal Boards, past and present, and of the State Highway Department must have been privy to the levyings upon hundreds of State contractors for campaign contributions. The contractors would never have paid the "bagman" of Tammany large percentages of the total amounts involved in their contracts were they not extorted as the price of the awards. That the contracts should be executed in bad faith was to be expected. Mr. CARLISLE, the new State Highway Commissioner, recently describing in THE TIMES the chaotic, corrupt conditions which he found, said that, among other things, the department was using twenty-eight different types of specification blanks and a lot of substituting was done in specifications. In Erie County a short stretch of country road for which a contract for $46,000 was let was later laid with brick at a cost of $147,000, although the road had no important connections. The bricks used were not tested, and could not stand the regular test. Out on the Merrick Road and the Port Jefferson Road on Long Island a work to cost about $500,000 was planned with a gravel foundation that would have raveled to pieces under heavy traffic. This construction was stopped in time for new orders providing a concrete base, and asphalt or tar surfaces, at a saving of about $150,000. The expensive Route No. 4, to cost $1,000,000, running through the southern tier of counties, was being laid under specifications that the Commissioner found "utterly worthless." The roads of this route could not be repaired, and they must be built over again. The tale of waste and expense is a long one. It describes conditions in widely separated parts of the State along the routes of the Barge Canal and the 12,000 miles of State and county roads already built, under bond issues aggregating $151,000,000.

Of course, Tammany in extending its influence throughout the State expected to get its hands on this money. The indications are that District Attorney WHITMAN has but begun to uncover conditions in which "graft" is deeply imbedded, and that the revelations to follow may compare with the worst that have come to light through the devious history of Tammany.

The fault, of course, is in electing so many State officials. Had the Governor been made responsible for the appointment of men to administer the highway and canal improvements, Mr. MURPHY'S lieutenants could not have gotten control. Few of the voters know after Election Day the names of the subordinate State officials, but the machine leaders knew them all the time, and they renewed their acquaintance profitably during their terms of office. If the investigation leads merely to the putting of a few or even of many men in jail, and not to a reform of elections that reduces the number of candidates, concentrating the responsibility for honest government in the successful ones, it will be largely futile.

Summoned by the startling call of S. O. S., the steamer Pannonia, though 180 miles away at the moment of the call, rescued the passengers of the burning steamer Balmes, 103 in number. A calamity would have been inevitable without the use of the wireless. The second time within a comparatively few weeks that priceless invention of MARCONI has proved its efficacy in a large way in the reduction of the perils of the sea. The common mind naturally remembers only such remarkable incidents as the burning of the Volturno and the Balmes. Innumerable instances of the usefulness of the wireless telegraph as a means of averting danger are not noted or are speedily forgotten. But every one knows now that it is the greatest blessing bestowed on man in this age of wonders.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Hard Work Done Joyfully.

In a recently issued novel there appears a little incidental yarn that is of interest from the standpoint of psychology as well as from that of humor. Perhaps it isn't a true yarn, but it might be, so the question of veracity is immaterial as regards deserving the brain-worker's serious attention. Thus runs the tale:

A party of decent young fellows dining at a roadhouse far out in the country were disturbed by the arrival and rough conduct of a huge coachload of over-stimulated and low-grade "sports." Trouble was avoided, but the respectable pleasure-seekers were in a state of irritation when they started for home along the road which their annoyers would take much later. Before they had gone far they noticed lying by the wayside, at regular intervals, poles which a telegraph company was about to erect. To one member of the party these timbers suggested a means of revenge which his companions eagerly welcomed, and for a stretch of full five miles they proceeded to lay those poles carefully across the road.

The roisterers followed in time, and were driven, in the dark, over two of the obstructions with most disturbing consequences. Their hired driver in anger and protest removed a few more. Then he struck and insisted that his passengers should do work which formed no part of his contracted task. Some of them being drunk and quarrelsome and the rest drunk and sleepy, it was not till two hours of controversy in a driving sleet storm had produced a sobering effect that they consented to clear the way—a displeasing and tiresome job that took them till after daylight to accomplish.

Some will see in that story only a practical joke of somewhat more than common excellence, but involved in it is the difficult problem of explaining just why the first group of travelers did what was probably harder work than that which they imposed on the objects of their animosity, and not only did it voluntarily, but greatly enjoyed the doing. We all know well enough that no amount of toil is grudged by the perpetrators of such a jest, and it may even involve, as many a college boy has proved, no little pain and danger without becoming in the slightest degree obnoxious or repulsive to them. It is a case of the end crowning the work, but why? That we are made that way seems to be the only answer, and of course that is a mere begging of the question.

And His Scheme Seems So Very Simple!

In what is perhaps injudicious indifference to the risks of adding to the size of promises already so large as to make the timid, the unimaginative, and the skeptical—almost everybody, that is—doubt the promiser's sanity, CARROLL L. RIKER declares to a critical world that his spillway plan for controlling the Mississippi floods will accomplish a lot more than that one sufficiently difficult and colossal end. Nobody else, in spite of spending many more millions of public money than the Brooklyn engineer asks for, has succeeded in even half way doing even that, as yet, but Mr. RIKER insists that the abolition of magnificently disastrous annual floods will be only the beginning of the national benefits he expects to bestow.

He says that after the flood waters have been diverted to his ten-mile broad spillway running in a straight line from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico, then at last, and for the first time, there will be an opportunity to build docks along the river at any desirable points—docks that will not be washed away by fifty-foot rises every year, as have been those hitherto constructed. What he coolly proposes, therefore, is nothing less than to canalize the Mississippi for that long stretch, to keep its level within three feet of a fixed line, and to make it practicable for steamers as large as the Mauretania to ascend the river as far as Cairo. Five locks properly placed will do it, he asserts, and at them, just incidentally, there will be developed 5,000,000 horse-power in electrical energy from "white coal"—a considerable saving of the black variety about the holding out of which we are all so worried.

And there are a few more items—the saving from the Gulf by unnumbered millions of cubic yards of silt as good as that which has supported the Egyptians since the well-known and justly celebrated dawn of history, the draining of all the marshes that now fester behind the levees of the Mississippi and its tributaries, a fine road along the dike over which to haul crops to market—

But one must shut Mr. RIKER off somewhere, and this seems to be a place as good as any. He is a confusing and disturbing person, who thinks in disquietingly large units, and so severely critical of all the other engineers who have tackled the Mississippi problem are the implications of his plan that it's no wonder a good many of them glower darkly at him and his schemes.

At Any Rate, They Have Really Tried.

MADELEINE Z. DOTY and ELIZABETH WATSON, the two young investigators who have been doing on the women's side of Auburn Prison what THOMAS M. OSBORNE did on the men's side, cannot claim as their own the idea of getting at the facts of prison conditions by enduring a week of incarceration. They can fairly enough say, however, that by making their imprisonment more nearly real than his was they improved on the example he set. This they did by going among the convicts and minor attendants as convincingly guilty criminals, while everybody in Auburn knew that Mr. OSBORNE was innocent of everything except the uplifter's thirst for first-hand information.

Of course, even the young women didn't get so very much closer to the actualities of a long sentence than he did, but the difference in their favor was at least easily measurable, and that in spite of their reconling, as he did not, from the brain-shaking horrors of the dark cell.

Like Mr. OSBORNE, Miss DOTY and Miss WATSON insist that they found the prisoners not such a bad and hopeless lot as common belief makes them out to be. Like him, they demand for these unfortunates treatment more considerate of their feelings and desires as human beings, their all more or less capable of improvement. Like him, too, and with something more of authority and persuasiveness, they say that the prison is about as well conducted as it could be under the petrified theories which the present system of management illustrates and carries out. Of what would ordinarily be called cruelty they found none, but more than their predecessor do they emphasize the charge that in the prison kitchen good food is spoiled by bad cooking.

There is difficulty in seeing that they learned much which could not have been discovered by a thorough investigation made along more familiar lines, yet credit is by those of us who are looking no trouble and undergoing no hardships for the sake of learning the full truth about conditions we know to be bad and betterable should be very gentle when directed against such people as these. Which must not do with them, but then, just possibly, it may not with the rest of us, either.

Joy of Adopting a Child.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the letter from your correspondent, "Mediocre," (a widow who has sufficient income to live upon and who wishes to know how she can employ her time to the best advantage to herself and mankind,) I am moved to make a suggestion.

This is that the lady can in no other way so surely attain her desire, and at the same time so greatly contribute to her own happiness, as in adopting some homeless orphan child. If she does this a good, true, capable man or woman, she certainly will not have lived in vain, and the possible amount of good to her very self, the pleasure to come, is illimitable. Her reward also by having a child to love and care for, and to love and care for her when she is old, will rot be deferred to the life to come, but will begin at once. I could wherever speak for I have seen childless people thus made happy on that very account, but the above reasons will be given a hearing.

I hope your correspondent will adopt this suggestion for her own good, for the good of some homeless child, and for the good of the race.

W. T. G.

New York, Nov. 14, 1913.

TENEMENT LAW'S DEFECTS.

Municipal Commission Needed to Secure Housing Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article, "Help Toward Self-Help the Best Help," suggested by Mr. McAneny's speech at the Union Settlement Association, occurs this thought: "There is something regrettable, if not wrong, in intrusting to private organizations the activities that have come to be called 'social service.'"

This thought applies particularly to this State's tenement law and the way it is administered. Housing is the keynote to the majority of our social ills, and yet the law and its administration, although thoughtlessly but enthusiastically indorsed by nearly all those interested in "social service," is producing new ills faster than ever can be corrected by social service.

The tenement law was originated by a private organization and has been dominated and controlled by that society ever since. So strong and wealthy has this private charitable society become that the public is powerless even properly to suggest amendments to the tenement law. This being the case, there are doubtless many improvements that never come to light that might be of unusual benefit to the masses in our congested districts, as well as to those on the outskirts of our city.

It has lately been suggested that the Mayor appoint a public commission to look into the tenement laws and see if the control by private charity is beneficial. This suggestion was made a fortnight ago by a prominent citizen in The Brooklyn Eagle, who had ample opportunity last Spring of observing the methods employed in killing several bills which were public-spirited and in the interest of better housing. Such a commission would serve a most excellent purpose.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., made a contribution to tenement progress in 1909 by starting in New York the economic open-stair tenement idea in her East River homes in extreme East Seventy-seventh Street. But those monumental buildings had to contain a blemish resulting from laws that did not preconceive of the type. Had such a public commission been in existence the private society's limited view would not have ruled. Succeeding buildings of the economic open-stair type have been hampered by restrictions that now make it impossible for commercial builders to follow the idea, which was the expectation of those interested in the John Jay dwellings. The aid of a public commission to review such situations is the only hope for advancement.

HENRY ATTERBURY SMITH.

New York, Nov. 12, 1913.

THE MERIT SYSTEM.

This and Short Ballot Would Make for Purer Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared almost daily in last week's issues of THE TIMES an editorial or letter from a reader advocating the short ballot. This is indeed a searching reform, which should at once be adopted in this and other States. But we can hope for the most favorable results from the short ballot only when it will be accompanied by the further extension of the Civil Service or merit system.

Under present conditions the political boss is so dominant because he controls the nominations and hence the candidates for the various elective offices. The institution of the short ballot, without the extension of the Civil Service, will permit the boss to retain his power, by making it possible for him to control the numerous appointments. And it is very likely that he will strive for the appointment of his henchmen, who are only too often prone to corruption and inefficiency. The result would be that the evil which we tried to eliminate by the adoption of the short ballot would still remain in vogue. We would stop the election of inefficient men, but we would make possible their appointment to office.

Of course I am in favor of the appointment of those officials who affect the policy of the administration—national, State, or municipal. I should not think of choosing a member of the Cabinet or a State Attorney General or a City Police Commissioner by means of the Civil Service. But would it not be advisable to subject to the merit system such men as the County Clerk, Register, State Engineer, &c.? Is there any reason why these should not remain in office for life, or during good behavior? The fact is that these men, with experience, become more efficient, and it is only a backward step to have them succeeded by new officials, who are devoid of their experience.

We should also bear in mind the great influence for the purification of politics that the extension of the Civil Service would be. With the elimination of the prospective reward of an appointment to some office many a corrupt election district Captain and many a petty politician would relinquish his political activities.

HYMAN L. ROTH.

New York, Nov. 10, 1913.

ENGLISH GARDENING

An Art Which Is Almost Unknown in This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you upon the timely article written by Mrs. Philip Martineau on the lamentable absence of gardens on this side of the ocean. Each time I pay a visit to this, my native country, I am more and more impressed with the too evident fact that We Americans take but little interest in the cultivation of what may be called a real garden.

How many people in the United States, either among the wealthy or the poorer classes, are there who cultivate, in the way of a garden about their houses, anything more than a strip of lawn with, perhaps, a crescent or a star or a circle of geraniums in the middle of it, running down to a public road? Where, I should really like to know, is there anything approaching the resemblance of real gardens of rosaries, of Alpine gardens, and herbaceous borders among the rank and file of the well-to-do people on the outskirts of any of the American cities and towns?

Where are the fine groupings of cool trees and shrubs, the glimpses of inviting paths and fruit-covered walls, the brilliant flashes of the myriads of lovely annuals that one encounters every mile of the way when traveling through England? And where, oh, where, are the American workingmen tall men work in the States, but none like to be called workingmen? Where are the countless thousands of workingmen with their little front gardens, their manifest love of flowers as deep and ingrained that nearly all of their little spare time is devoted to the growing and perfecting of prize roses and sweet peas? Where are such sturdy flower lovers and growers in the United States to prove that Americans as a people are inclined to gardening and gardening for it is the writing aloud of England with their every spare and beautiful hour of spring before their cottage doors, everywhere in every straggling village and alongside every railway country road that has to be merely sailed to and from. England the most marvelously attractive country it is.

The real gardens in the country are few and far between, and they exist at all, in the English sense of the word. And why is this so? It is because the Englishman loves the country and country life, and the American loves the town and the gambling it homes. Perhaps the gardens will come in time. I am glad for my country's sake, that an effort is being made to stimulate a taste for them.

O.

New York, Nov. 15, 1913.

INDICTING FOR MURDER

District Attorney Cropsey Has Cut Out Useless Verbiage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in your columns the discussion of the question of length of the forms of indictment in criminal cases, I think it might be of general interest to know that more than a year ago we took up this question and began redrawing all the forms by eliminating unnecessary verbiage and making them state the essential facts plainly. I have prepared these forms from time to time since then until now practically all the forms used in this office are simplified. The indictment form of murder in the first degree as used in this office, heretofore, was, in part, as follows:

> The Grand Jury of the County of Kings, by this indictment, accuse John Johnson of the crime of murder in the first degree, committed as follows:
>
> The said John Johnson, late of the Borough of Brooklyn, of the City of New York, in the county aforesaid, on the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, at the borough, city, and county aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Peter Smith, wilfully, designedly, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of said Peter Smith, did make an assault.
>
> And the said John Johnson a certain pistol then and there charged and loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, which said pistol he, the said John Johnson, in his right hand then and there had and held, then and there wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the said Peter Smith, did discharge and shoot off, to, at, against, and upon the said Peter Smith, and the said John Johnson, with the leaden bullet aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by the force of the gunpowder aforesaid, by the said John Johnson shot off and discharged as aforesaid, then and there wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, feloniously, and from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the said Peter Smith, did strike, penetrate, and wound him, the said Peter Smith, in and upon the side, chest, lung, body, and vital parts of him, the said Peter Smith.
>
> * * *

This form contained 911 words.

The form that we have adopted and have been using for some time reads as follows:

> The Grand Jury of the County of Kings by this indictment accuse the defendant of the crime of murder in the first degree committed as follows:
>
> "The defendant on Oct. 15, 1909, in the County of Kings, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, shot Peter Smith with a revolver, thereby inflicting injuries of which he died on Oct. 15, 1909.

This form contains 60 words. Similar changes have been made in the other forms, the object always being to have the form contain all that is essential and at the same time be brief and plain.

JAMES C. CROPSEY,
District Attorney of Kings County.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1913.

APPEALS COURT DECISIONS.

Judge Hand Disclaims Any Intended Reflection on Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES appeared an article part of the title of which was "Judge Hand Hits at Court of Appeals." In the body of the article appeared the following (speaking of me):

> He asked Good if he did not know that the courts had frequently handed down decisions which no one could understand, and which were frequently reversed. Good replied that he did, and then the Court, addressing counsel, said that he would instruct the jury that the Court of Appeals many times reversed itself, but did not often admit it.

The defendant, Good, was charged with bringing a suit wrongfully in the face of certain decisions of the Court of Appeals. It was urged in his defense that he had some reason to expect that the court might reverse itself, and his counsel, in support of that contention, cited to me certain cases in which he claimed this had occurred. I quote to you verbatim the colloquy between Good's counsel, Mr. Moore, and myself, from the stenographer's minutes:

> Mr. Moore—I assume your Honor will take judicial cognisance of the fact that our highest courts do reverse themselves, but I ask your Honor to allow me to offer in evidence here the case of Bissly against Pratt, reported in 142 N. Y., at Page 372, and also a case in 206 N. Y., at Page 550, in which the Court of Appeals reversed itself. I think I am entitled to have the jury know that.
>
> The Court—I will not take them in evidence, but I will state that courts very seldom indeed do that, though they do it a good many times when they do not acknowledge it, once in a century they acknowledge that they do it, and sometimes they do it and do not acknowledge it.
>
> Mr. Moore—The point I make is that this case—
>
> The Court—I know the case. I do not know that there was an actual and avowed recantation, but I will take your word for it.

My recollection is that there was some further colloquy in the case which I have been unable to find in the stenographer's minutes, but nothing which, so far as my memory goes, even in the remotest way reflected upon the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

LEARNED HAND.

New York, Nov. 14, 1913.

HELPING THE MEXICANS.

Col. Lampton's Advice Is Regarded as Extremely Unwise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed by "W. J. L." a Colonel in the United States Army, received its just criticism when it was headed "Mexican Problem Solved." The United States declaring war on Mexico by crossing the border, and then retreating as soon as a real fight seemed imminent, would certainly be fine food for foreign newspaper cartoonists.

But, to get down to facts, allow me to quote the second sentence of "W. J. L.'s" letter: "We are reliably informed that if we do send troops into Mexico the whole country would unite against the invader." Would the Mexicans allow our invasion to remain unavenged? What would keep them from trying to invade United States territory? Our army, of course; but that would mean fight, an extreme which President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and all other sane, minded Americans are trying to avoid. I am not saying that the writer of the above quoted letter is not sane-minded, for if he is a Colonel in our army he must be; but he has not gone any further than the surface of the United States army back over the Rio Grande. Would the Mexican leaders [illegible] that our inaction was but for the purpose of uniting them? Certainly not. They are a hot-headed nation, and if a fight is once started they will be in it with both feet. We all trust that such a situation may be avoided, and President Wilson is doing his best to do so.

FRED. C. KLEINSCHMIDT.

New York, Nov. 11, 1913.

Male and Female Criminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read of the efforts of the members of the Political Equality League to secure a pardon for the twenty-four-year-old murderess in Connecticut, I couldn't help feeling disgusted.

I have had more or less of an inclination toward woman suffrage, but if their idea of "political equality" is one law for the man and another for the woman, then I don't want any "political equality."

DISGUSTED.

New York, Nov. 14, 1913.

Y.M.-Y.W.C.A. CLOCKS TO MOVE UP TO-DAY

Large Gifts Gathered on Saturday and Yesterday to be Announced at Luncheon.

WOMEN TO BE HONORED

Nurses and Self-Supporting Women Making a Notable Record for the $4,000,000 Fund.

To-day is the official Woman's Day in the campaign of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations to raise $4,000,000 for new buildings in this city. Miss Grace M. Dodge, who has given $250,000 to the fund, and whose efforts resulted in the unification of the Y. W. C. A. work all over the country, will receive special honors at the noonday luncheon held in the campaign headquarters at 25 Broad Street.

Besides Miss Dodge, special honors will also be paid to the memory of the late Mrs. Janet McCook Whitman, a daughter of Col. John J. McCook, and one of the most active friends that the Y. W. C. A. of this city ever had. Among her many achievements for the organization was the founding of the Central Club for Nurses. It is said that her example has done much to enlist many leading society women in the $4,000,000 campaign.

As a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Whitman, who was better known to thousands of persons interested in philanthropic work as Janet McCook, a statement of to-day's programme was issued last night by Mrs. James Stewart Cushman, President of the Young Women's Christian Association of this city; Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, who is in charge of the entire women's wing of the money-raising movement, and Mrs. Willard D. Straight, formerly Miss Dorothy Whitney, who has given $300,000 to the campaign and is one of its most enthusiastic workers. The statement is:

> In making Monday Women's day, the leaders desire not only to pay tribute to those who are living and active in their service to girls and women, but to those who have served faithfully in the past, and who gave so large a part of their lives in helping to make possible the present great project.
>
> Much of the devoted work that is now being done is being silently rendered in memory of Janet McCook Whitman. Her life was the kind of inspiration that makes those who knew her eager for service, and they find in the present enterprise the long sought opportunity.

Gifts to Be Revealed To-day.

As the regular noonday luncheon, at which the reports of the contributions are made, was omitted yesterday and on Saturday, seventy-two hours' work will be accounted for to-day, and it is expected that a record will be set. The hands of the big clocks indicating the progress of the campaign, which are erected on the Metropolitan Tower, the site of the new Morgan Building at Broad and Wall Street, the Hardenbergh Building, the Hotel Theresa, and the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, have stood still since noon last Friday, but it was said last night that they would move forward several spaces when the reports were handed in to-day.

Many of the hundreds of prominent business men and society leaders worked harder yesterday in securing contributions than on any week-day because the principle that "the better the day the better the deed," as it was expressed by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Men who sought refuge in week-end parties in other cities reckoned without the power of the telegraph and wireless and speedy automobiles which have been lent to the workers by several public-spirited men and women. Although no official report of the results obtained on Saturday or yesterday could be procured last night, it was said that three or four large sums had been pledged following sudden trips out of town by some of the campaign workers.

One fact that stood out in yesterday's developments was the devotion being shown to the work by the trained nurses of New York. The Y. W. C. A. will spend $400,000 of its share of the total fund for a new building for the Central Club for Nurses, in which hundreds of members of the nursing profession are interested. Although it is impossible for every trained nurse in the city to seek subscriptions personally, all of them are assisting in one way or another, and it was asserted last night by Miss E. J. Crawford, General Secretary of the Central Club, that a week ago she took out the nurses expected to give a good account of themselves at one of the noonday luncheons. Twenty-five trained nurses are giving all their leisure, and three of these every moment of their time, toward getting subscriptions to the fund.

Personal contributions by nurses range from $5 to $100, and there have been several of the latter gifts. The New York County Registered Nurses' Association emptied its treasury for the cause and its example was followed by the New York Hospital Graduate Nurses' Association. The action of the latter organization is regarded as especially generous, inasmuch as it has a clubhouse of its own, and wants to build a new one. Its President informed Miss Crawford yesterday that the graduate nurses felt they would help their profession more by giving to the Central Club at this time, and so they devote their efforts to a new home for themselves.

Chief Women Workers.

Thirteen of the alumnae associations of the training schools for nurses in New York have given $100 each to the fund, while personal contributions from members of the Central Club itself have already reached three figures. Miss Anna Maxwell, Superintendent of the Training School for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital, is the Captain of the nurses' team, whose members are Miss Margaret Bowley, Miss Golding, Miss McMillan, Miss Amy E. Palmer, Miss Pitcher, Miss Eden, Miss Whitman, Miss Agnes Ward, Miss Frances Lurkins and Mrs. Lyle.

Mrs. James

THE WILSONS FAVOR FRIENDS IN WEDDING

Gathering at White House Nuptials Will Be Largely a Non-Official Company.

BRIDE'S WISHES FOLLOWED

Many High Officials Not Invited to Ceremony—Sayre to Arrive in Washington on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The details of the arrangements for the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis B. Sayre are gradually becoming known. The wedding company will be composed primarily of personal friends. It will be largely a family party, plus a hundred or more associates of the bride and bridegroom. This follows the bride's point of view, and nobody is disposed to deny this privilege or selecting her own wedding company to any bride, even though her home is the White House and all the world wants to share in the interest of the unusual occasion.

From the point of view of the President and Mrs. Wilson, the official significance of this first marriage in their household stems with the request for the pleasure of the presence of the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Governments, the members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the wives and daughters of these dignitaries.

The Senate, the House of Representatives, the army and the navy are not included in the official list, nor are the more or more of high department officials, such as the Comptroller of the State Department, the Collector General, and the Assistant Secretaries of State, War, Navy, and other departments. That is, none of these officials is invited because of his position. There will be several young assistant secretaries present, but in each case such official or his wife has a personal friendship or personal relation with Miss Wilson or Mr. Sayre.

That is the reason why one Government official has received the coveted, but oft engraved and crested cardboard, while his superior in office has not.

There will be a few Senators and Representatives present, but again for personal, not official reasons. It is known that half a dozen men in close personal touch with the President and his best supporters at both ends of the capital have not received the formal invitations, and sometimes to the outspoken disappointment of the feminine members of these households.

The Presbyterianism of the Wilson family is also recognized by the pastors of several of the local churches not included. Several Episcopal clergymen, friends of the Sayre family, are invited. The marriage ceremony will be according to the Presbyterian form. The Rev. Sylvester W. Beach of Princeton will officiate.

Mr. Sayre did not come to Washington for the week-end, as has been his habit for the past month, but will arrive Friday to remain until he takes his bride away on the six weeks' honeymoon, to end at Williamstown, Mass.

The bridegroom and his brother, the Rev. John Nevin Sayre, will be guests, for several days prior to the wedding, of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hughes, who will entertain at a dinner for the bridal party on Monday night.

On the wedding day the bridesmaids, ushers, and possibly the bride and bridegroom will lunch with Mr. Justice and Mrs. Lamar, the latter a particular friend of the President's family.

Francis Bowes Sayre, whose marriage to Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second daughter of the President, will take place a week from to-morrow, will spend his last day in Washington at Attorney Whitman's office, with which he has been connected for more than a year. Mr. Sayre's resignation as Deputy Assistant District Attorney, a place to which he was appointed not long ago, was in Mr. Whitman's hands last week.

This afternoon Mr. Sayre will say good-bye to his associates in the Criminal Court Building. In February he will become assistant to President Harry Pratt Judson of William College, somewhere he will go down the bay to meet his brother, John Nevin Sayre, a missionary in China, who will arrive on the Grosser Kurfurst to attend the wedding at the White House. He will go to Washington on Tuesday and stay there until after the wedding.

In the thirteen months which Mr. Sayre has spent in District Attorney Whitman's office his chief duties have been in connection with the commission bureau, and of late he has had charge of the prosecution or abandonment cases. From his experience in this work, Mr. Sayre says he has become convinced that few persons appreciate the sacredness of marriage. He does not believe that to make it easier for persons to procure a divorce would improve the conditions.

"While strict divorce legislation, he says, entails a certain amount of suffering, the individual must sometimes for the good of the community. It is a case of 'the greatest good for the greatest number.' The trouble with easy divorces is that persons soon come to point where they fail to appreciate the gravity of the marriage vow and do not realize that marriage is a serious and permanent contract. Easy divorce would mean that a great many persons would marry with the idea of severing quickly the bonds in case they did not find the matrimonial state as pleasant as they anticipated."

Turning the discussion to the old English law which prohibited divorce absolutely, Mr. Sayre said that he was not in favor of going to that extreme. He did think, he asserted, that there should be a uniform divorce law nation-wide and that the law should be patterned after the New York statutes. Mr. Sayre is in favor of imposing severe sentences on those persons who prey on women.

"The present law," he says, "puts undue emphasis on the crime of murder. To my mind, suicide is by no means the worst crime there is. Generally speaking, in my opinion, the man who deceives and preys upon unfortunate women is infinitely worse than a murderer."

Adele Krueger's Debut.

Adele Krüger made her first appearance here in a recital of songs last night at Aeolian Hall. Her programme included a group of German songs, one in French, another of Russian compositions sung in German, and a fourth in English. It was only in occasional flashes that the singer revealed the possession of a voice with possibilities, laboring for the most part under the disadvantage of a style of tone production which robbed it of the musical quality and substituted breathiness and dryness. Yet in the few instances where the real voice shone through, generally on high notes in full voice, it seemed to be big and of fair quality. Not a great deal can be said for her in the present stage as an interpreter of songs on the recital platform.

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CELESTINS

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

First Performance of Music by Fanelli, with a History.

It was no doubt necessary that the New York public should be introduced to the music of Eugène Fanelli, who gained the attention of Paris last year with his music and a pathetic story relating thereto, and Mr. Damrosch was the one to do it at the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon. The pieces in question are a set of three "Symphonic pictures" called "Phèbes," "On the Nile" and "Triumphal Entrance of Pharaoh," suggested by Gautier's "Romance of a Mummy." Their composer was making his living as a copyist of music, and brought his manuscript to Gabriel Pierné, conductor of the Colonne Orchestra, not as specimens of his composition, but of his penmanship. The conductor saw something remarkable in them, and found that though they were composed in 1884, when Debussy was a student, they were couched in an idiom quite parallel with that which has since made such a mark in the world as of the youngest man's devising. Fanelli, clung out a miserable existence in the lowest ranks, and never heard his music performed. Pierné performed it, and there was much excitement over the girls and power of expression it discloses, force shadowing much of the essential qualities of the modern French School.

Mr. Damrosch explained this to the audience before playing the music, and justly remarked that, however pathetic the story, it could not affect the judgment of musicians or listeners as to the music itself. He pointed out, however, that while the music might seem in places uncouth and unskilful, there could only be conjecture what Fanelli might have become had he had a chance to hear his music and to continue his work as a composer.

The first "picture" was omitted in the performance and the last two were played. The music did seem uncouth and unskilful in more than one place, one called "On the Nile" being an attempt to create an atmosphere, established a mood, with not much musical substance. There is little or no attempt at giving the more or less conventional "local color" that many Russians use when they are thinking of the Far East. The melodic intervals, often those of the whole tone scale, and the effect of the harmonies based upon it, often of the keenest disonnance, do, indeed, suggest what is ordinarily attributed to Debussy. The composer has been less successful in the first piece, "Phèbes," than in the second one played, "Atmosphere," color, mood, do not really shine through this music. It produced very little effect upon the listeners, who let it pass without a single hand. The vested character of the second piece came in for comment. There is here Oriental exoticism of rhythm, often accentuated by the insistent drum; there are brilliant and sonorous fanfares, sometimes successful touches of orchestration, as when Mr. Hyde, trying the tubes in the orchestration, and it is evident here and there that the composer had not quite the skill to carry out fully his intention. There is interest, at least, in this piece. Beyond that it is not of much importance. There is true power of tragedy in the fact that neither can probably be expected further from the man who wrote this music thirty years ago.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young Canadian violinist, whose appearance roused interest two and three seasons ago, and with reason, was the soloist. She played Bruch's second violin concerto in D minor. Miss Parlow's style has broadened and deepened as well as gained in polish and refinement. Her powerful and sympathetic tone, her remarkable facility and precision of technique, her energetic bowing are again admirable. Her playing of the concerto was rich and colorful and delightfully lacking in sentiment and warmth. It made a deep impression upon the audience, who recalled her several times.

The other orchestral numbers of the programme were Robert Volkmann's Serenade for strings in F in four movements, and Richard Strauss's tone poem "Till Eulenspiegel." The delicate charm, the truly individual spirit, the finished workmanship of Volkmann's Serenade suffered much at the hands of the orchestra. Its delicacies also appear to have been forgotten and neglected so long as they have been by orchestral conductors.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Gerville-Reache the Soloist at First Sunday Afternoon Performance.

The Philharmonic Society played its first Sunday afternoon concert of the season yesterday at Carnegie Hall with Mme. Gerville-Reache as the soloist. In spite of the bad weather there was a good-sized audience, which was rewarded for coming by a very enjoyable afternoon of music. The orchestra played the overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," by Lalo; Massenet's suite, "Scènes Pittoresque," and Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony. Mme. Gerville-Reache sang "The Death of Dido" aria from Berlioz's "The Trojans," the Spring Song from "Samson and Dellilah," and Massenet's Air de l'Osthumia from "Roma."

It is a far stretch from the ingratiating frankness of the Massenet suite to the heroic sternness of the Tschaikowsky symphony, yet Mr. Stransky and his orchestra were as thoroughly satisfying in one as in the other. The whole of the second portion of the concert was devoted to the symphony, which received a clear, well-articulated performance, and one that roused the audience to enthusiasm. At the close of the second movement the applause was prolonged until the conductor had the orchestra rise and share it with him.

Mme. Gerville-Reache was in good voice and sang her music with fine full-toned evenness, both in the high register and the low. It was altogether a well-planned and well-performed concert.

Gardner Gives Violin Recital.

Samuel Gardner, a young violinist, who has received most of his training in New York and who gave a recital last year with some credit to himself, appeared again last night in the Little Theatre. He played a Handel sonata in D major, some Tartini variations, and two groups of smaller numbers. He was assisted by George Dostal, tenor. Mr. Gardner's playing was on an even level of good musicianship. Though a young man, he plays with considerable authority and repose, is varied yet not capricious in his style, and has ample technical resource. His tone is firm and of good quality. The audience last night was not large, yet the player is entitled to a wider hearing than most of the younger crop of violinists who have appeared this season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

There will be a professional matinee of "Ourselves" at the Lyric Theatre on Thursday afternoon. Grace Elliston, who plays the leading role, and other actresses will make addresses between the acts on social betterment, which is the theme of the play.

The Rev. Alexander Irvine, the former rector of the Church of the Ascension, will make his debut as an actor at Hammerstein's this afternoon in his own play, "The Rector of St. Jude's."

The question of the income tax as it applies to actors will be the subject of a meeting of actors which will take place at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Several well-known actors will address the meeting.

Nora Hayes, Pilar Morin, and Adele Ritchie have been added to the list of stars who will take part in the matinee performance of the Professional Women's League at the Casino Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Madeleine Harrison will also appear in her sensational dance, "Temptation."

The production of Cyril Maude's new play, "Grumpy," scheduled for Thursday night at Wallack's Theatre, has been postponed until a week from to-night. Until then Mr. Maude will continue to present "Beauty and the Barge" and the one-act thriller, "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler."

Albert Parkett, father of Julia Sanderson, will return to the stage in "The Misleading Lady," the new play by Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey, which will be produced by William Harris, Jr., at the Fulton Theatre on Nov. 24. He retired from the stage several seasons ago, and has been living at his country home, near Springfield, Mass.

Holman Day, novelist, poet and writer of short stories, will make his initial appearance as a playwright when Henry W. Savage discloses his American production of "La Demoiselle de Magasin." This is the Fonson-Wicheler comedy which has been playing at the Theatre du Gymnase, in Paris. When "La Demoiselle de Magasin" is staged in New York the programme will read, "Adapted by Holman Day."

ACTORS TO DEMAND CONTRACT REFORMS

Managers' Peace Agreement Moves Players to Ask for Better Financial Protection.

TO END LONG REHEARSING

Would Compel Managers to Pay for Actresses' Gowns—300 Members of Profession Attend Meeting.

At a meeting of the Actors' Equity Association yesterday afternoon at the Little Theatre, the first meeting of the organization since it was launched six months ago, a contract form was drawn up which will be submitted to the Theatrical Managers' Association, with the request that it be adopted as the standard to be used when actors and actresses are employed.

The contract is designed to do away with many evils of the stage from the player's point of view. What steps the Equity Association will take to enforce the adoption of its demands were carefully left out of yesterday's discussion, but Francis Wilson, the President, said that he believed the membership was made up of men and women with red blood in their veins.

"We will not attempt to cross any bridges until we come to them," said Mr. Wilson, when several members attempted to have the association go on record as to how the contract would be forced upon the managers.

The fact that the leading managers of the country, who have been at war for several years, are now working in harmony is said to have moved the association to action at this time, although several months have been spent in drawing up a legal contract which would meet all the requirements of the situation.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by all of the most prominent actors and actresses in New York. Marie Cahill presided and Bruce McRae, the Recording Secretary, Frank Gillmore, and Paul N. Turner, the latter the association's chief counsel, explained the points in the new contract.

Members of the Council.

The members of the council of the association, most of whom were present yesterday, are Charles D. Coburn, William Courtleigh, Edward Connelly, Arthur Byron, Edward Ellis, William Sampson, Thomas Wise, Albert Brunning, John Hyne, Joseph Santley, Hilliard Vokes, Wilton Lackaye, Frank Reicher, Grant Stewart, John Westley, Edwin Arden, George Arliss, Digby Bell, Holbrook Blinn, Robert Edeson, Frank Gilmore, and George Nash.

Among the reforms aimed at by the new contract is one to end the practice of forcing players to take part in many weeks' rehearsals without pay. A clause says that free rehearsals shall be limited to three weeks. If rehearsals are necessary, after that time, the manager will be required to pay a half week to the usual two weeks' notice of the closing of the show for each week over three that the play is in preparation. That is, if a play is rehearsed four weeks the actor is to be compensated with a salary of at least two and a half weeks' work or salary for that period, and if the play is rehearsed five weeks the actor must get three weeks' work or salary, and so on for the full series. Other clauses call for the full salaries in the weeks when the manager has been accustomed to pay half salaries, although the manager gets the alternative of closing the company altogether on those weeks and paying no salaries at all. The two weeks' notice of closing is also clarified and fully fixed up to, and when a play closes or ends its season on the road the manager must pay the railroad fare of the company back to New York. Transportation to the place of opening must also be paid.

Gowns for the Actress.

The women of the profession are to be protected by a clause which will compel the manager to buy all costumes, whether the play is a modern one or a "costume" play. Miss Lola La Follette, who was one of the speakers, explained that the day was past when an actress could take some flannel and a bit of fur and make an ermine cloak for the stage.

"The women of the stage to-day are required," said she, "not only to dress right up to the latest fashion, but to assist in making the fashion, and an actress earning $100 a week and getting, say, twenty weeks' work a season, can't afford to pay out about $500 for stage clothes."

The offices of the Actors' Equity Association are in the Longacre Building, and all the officers serve without salary. Mr. Wilson explained that the organization was fathered by the men in the profession who were independent of the managers and did not suffer from the prevalent evils.

Actors generally believe that with the beginning of the period of rehearsals managers will naturally look for better plays and not flood the stage with all sorts of dramas simply because it is so easy to put on pieces of no merit with the hope of being able to whip them into shape during many weeks of rehearsing.

OPEN JOSEPH SCHOOL.

New Building for 1,000 Children and Costing $100,000 to be Dedicated.

Services marking the four days' dedication exercises of the new building of the Rabbi Jacob Joseph School, 165-167 Henry Street, began yesterday afternoon. The speakers in the afternoon were Dr. J. Hyamson, who was recently a candidate for Chief Rabbi of England; Rabbi M. S. Margolis, Rabbi S. W. Margolis, and S. I. Andron, the latter acting as Chairman of the meeting. About 300 persons filled the lecture hall of the school.

Dr. Hyamson made an appeal for funds necessary to clear off the $50,000 indebtedness upon the building.

"America is the land of experiments, particularly in education," he said, "and this experiment has been a success. During the years of its existence this institution has turned out many college men, physicians, lawyers and school teachers, and the bulk of its graduates have shown themselves to be good Jews and worthy American citizens."

After Dr. Hyamson's address a letter was read from Judge Mayer Sulzberger of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia tendering his regrets at not being able to be present.

The new school building is of modern fireproof construction with accommodations for 1,000 children. It has an auditorium, a lunch room, a roof garden, and represents an outlay of $100,000. The school was organized in 1901 in memory of the late Rabbi Jacob Joseph and is supported by popular subscription and membership fees.

MUSIC NOTES.

The first Symphony Concert for Young People will be given on Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall by the New York Symphony Society. Walter Damrosch, conductor. Kathleen Parlow will be the soloist. The concert will illustrate the orchestral use of the oboe, clarinet, English horn, violin, and viola. Among the works to be performed are "The Spinning Wheel of Omphale," by Saint-Saëns; trio for oboe, clarinet, and English horn, by Beethoven; Bruch's Concerto in D minor, played by Miss Parlow; the Procession of the Pilgrims from Berlioz's "Harold" symphony, and Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody.

The Three Arts Club will give a series of four subscription concerts at the clubhouse, 340 West Eighty-fifth Street, on Thursday afternoons, Nov. 20, Jan. 15, March 19, and April 16. The artists for the first concert are Michael Banner, violinist; Vera Curtis, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera House; Winifred Bucher, contralto, and Marie Grunwald, pianist. Tickets may be obtained at the clubhouse.

The first of a series of Composers' Nights at the New York Musicians' Club will take place there Tuesday evening, Nov. 25. Florence Hinkle and Arthur Philips will give a recital of Ward-Stephens's songs.

Under the auspices of the American Guild of Organists a series of four organ recitals on various organs will be given this season. The first is by T. Tertius Noble, at St. Thomas's Church, on the evening of Nov. 20. The others will be by Wallace Goodrich of Boston, in January; Frederick Maxson of Philadelphia in February, and Harold D. Phillips of Baltimore in March.

Sigismond Stojowski gives a piano recital at the von Ende School of Music on Friday evening.

MARY CARSON HEARD.

New Century Opera Singer Makes Debut at Sunday Night Concert.

At the Century Opera House concert last night a new member of the company made a first appearance preparatory to a regular place in its ranks in the person of Mary Carson, soprano. She sang "Ah, Fors e Lui" from "La Traviata." Miss Carson was evidently nervous and apparently more accustomed to the dramatic than the concert stage, but she made the impression of a young singer of considerable talent. Her voice was surprisingly large and full in view of her slight physique, and of agreeable quality.

The other members of the company who were heard were Louis Kreidler, John Dardelet, Alfred Kaufman, Ivy Scott, Walter Wheatley, and Jayne Herbert.

Lois Ewell made a reappearance after an absence of several weeks, during which she has been nursing a sprained ankle received in the jump off the parapet in the last act of "Tosca." She sang "Adieu Paris" from Jonas's "Ame d'Artiste" and Tschaikowsky's "Valse Triste." The full orchestra played the overture to "Gazza Ladra," the overture to "Guarany," by Gomes, and the ballet music from "Faust," while the strings alone played Tschaikowsky's Andante Cantabile. Alexander Bloch, Bernhardt Wolff, and Scott Mahon's "Tzaunerai." Josef Pasternack and Carlo Nicosia conducted, and Edward Collins was at the piano.

MRS. CAMPBELL, 104, DEAD.

Aged Jersey Woman Had Never Been Out of the State.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 16.—One of the oldest women in Southern New Jersey died early to-day at the age of 104 years. She was Mrs. Charlotte Campbell, a true-blue Jersey woman, never having been out of the State. Mrs. Campbell was born in Monmouth, Atlantic County, and was the mother of ten children, four of whom survive her. For some years she lived here with her son, David, at 126 Almond Street. A few days ago she fell and broke her arm. Up to that time she was bright, and few knew in their touch with everyday life than she did.

Once while she was a girl, Mrs. Campbell picked huckleberries from the same bush with a black bear, but did not know the bear was on the other side. Another time she caught a bear cub in a trap and, taking it off her shawl, tied the garment around the tree, and in this way held Bruin a prisoner until she could summon her husband with a gun. She took delight in telling her children of the best methods of killing deer and bear, and how her mother gathered the children in prayer.

Heart Disease Kills J. P. Hartpence.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Returning to her home at Main Street and Prospect Avenue, East Orange, late last night, Mrs. Davis Moore found her father, John P. Hartpence, dead on the kitchen floor. He was one of the oldest residents of East Orange and was identified with its early growth. He was an engineer, and had retired from active professional life only a few months ago. Heart disease caused his death.

Obituary Notes.

PERING POTTER DUNHAM, President of S. D. Dunham & Co., died at his home, in Trenton, yesterday in his seventy-second year.

FREDERICK HOENSHAUSEN, 53 years old, ex-President of the New York State Federation of Catholic Societies and President of the Brooklyn Catholic Federation, is dead at his home, 243 University Place, Woodhaven.

ISAAC W. LARDER, 78 years old, widower of Christopher Larder, a paint manufacturer in Brooklyn, long a resident in Williamsburg, is dead at her home, 204 Skillman Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL H. RAEBURN, a leading member of the Nashua (N. H.) City Council, died at his home in Pottsville, Penn., yesterday, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

Dr. CHARLES S. COLLINS, a wealthy physician of Nashua, N. H., the head of a musical family there, died yesterday aged 80 years. He was a member of the State Legislature several years, and served on the staff of Gov. Nahum J. Bachelder.

WILLIAM COWIE, ex-Mayor of Syracuse and chief secretary of Democratic City, died late Saturday night after an illness of many months.

MARGARET H. BILLS, wife of James F. Bills, died yesterday at her home, 44 Ridgewood Avenue, Montclair, N. J. She was the daughter of the late Charles G. and Margaret A. Harmer.

ROSINA K. RIEGELMANN, widow of John Riegelmann, died yesterday at her home, 38 West Eighty-fourth Street, aged 70 years.

BAILEY AVERY, press representative for Joseph M. Gaites, the theatrical manager, was found dead in his room over Browne's Chop House yesterday morning by a waiter. Avery before he became a press agent was a well-known newspaper man.

OLD CHURCH TO GO.

Members of Bedford Street Methodist Together for Last Services.

In the year 1806 the Methodists of old Greenwich village organized a society of their own congregation and began holding meetings in the homes of Samuel Walgrove, a carpenter, and Mrs. Joanna De Groot, two religious leaders of their time. Five years later the society had grown so that homes would no longer accommodate its members and a wooden church was built in the heart of the village at Bedford and Morton Streets. After several enlargements, this building was replaced in 1840 by a red brick church that stands on the original site to-day. This was the third Methodist congregation established in New York and it has been self-sustaining for 108 years.

But, as a separate unit in the religious life of the city, it must go, and the old church building in a short time will be torn down to make way for traffic. Seventh Avenue, under which the subway will run, is to be extended from its present terminus at Greenwich Avenue and West Eleventh Street through the Greenwich village section to the northern end of Sheridan Square and the old Bedford Street Methodist Church is directly in the road. Last September, the Church property was condemned by the city.

The building erected "abandoned." This week the congregation is celebrating the 107th anniversary and holding the final services in their church. The first of the services was held yesterday morning. There will be meetings and services on every night of the week and next Sunday the last sermon will be preached in the church. On the following Sunday, Nov. 30, the entire congregation will unite with that of the Methodist Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, of which the Rev. George W. Dupee, pastor in Bedford Street, will become associate pastor.

RUBAIYAT ON THE STAGE.

Guy Bates Post to Play Title Role in "Omar, the Tentmaker."

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam is to be dramatized and will be put upon the stage as the first offering of the newly formed theatrical company, of which former Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, is the backer. The play, by Richard Walton Tully, will be called "Omar, the Tentmaker."

The rôle of the poet will be played by Guy Bates Post. Recently Mr. Post has appeared as the beachcomber in Mr. Tully's play, "The Bird of Paradise." The star will be supported by a cast of sixty.

The play will open outside of New York about Dec. 8, and will be presented in a Broadway theatre a short time later.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ALLEN.—Born, at Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald H. Allen, a son.

HARRIS.—Nov. 15, 1,018 East 103d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Harris, a son.

LONDON.—Nov. 11, 2 West 120th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. London, a son.

NELSON.—Nov. 10, 53 East 95th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Nelson, a daughter.

Confirmed.

ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Rosenthal announce the bar mitzvah of their son Theodore, on Saturday, Nov. 22, 1913, at the Congregation Mount Zion, West 120th St., between Fifth and Lenox Aves., at 9:30 A. M. Reception Sunday, Nov. 23, 1913, at 178 Riverside Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I., from 3 to 6 P. M. No cards.

Died.

BILLS.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1913, Margaret H., wife of James Freeland Bills, and eldest daughter of the late Charles G. and Margaret Ann Harmer of New York City. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 18, from the First Presbyterian Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M.

BREEN.—On Nov. 16, 1913, at Freeport, L. I., Mary, wife of Richard F. Breen, late of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Suddenly, on Nov. 14, 1913, Harriet Banks, daughter of the late Albert A. and Alida Hopper Brinckerhoff, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral Monday, Nov. 17, at the Second Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, for Anderson Street Station at 1:45 P. M.

BRONSON.—Entered into rest at Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 15, 1913, Maria Louise Cox, widow of J. Morgan Bronson. Funeral services at her late residence, 571 West Grand Av., Elizabeth, Monday evening, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

BULMAN.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, Nov. 15, Bridget Bulman, widow of the late John Bulman. Funeral Tuesday at 8:30 from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gregory Linden St., thence to the Church of the Holy Eucharist. Interment Saint Joachim's Cemetery, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Mamaroneck papers please copy.

CAFFREY.—At his residence, 203 East 7th St., on Nov. 16, Patrick Caffrey, in his 83d year. Funeral from his residence on Tuesday morning at St. Brigid's Church. Solemn mass of requiem at 10 A. M.

CLARK.—Fannie E., widow of Simon J. Clark and daughter of the late James L. Major, suddenly at her home, on Friday, Nov. 14, 1913. Services Monday at 2 P. M. at her late residence, 69 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham, N. Y. City.

CROSBY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 14, 1913, Mary, last surviving child of the late William Bedlow Crosby and Harriet Ashton Charlton Crosby of New York, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 17, at 10:30 A. M. Special car will be attached to train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 9:00 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

DUNHAM.—At Trenton, N. J., on the 16th inst., Spring Potter Dunham, in the 72d year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend services at his late residence, 126 West State St., Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock noon. Interment at Riverview Cemetery, Trenton, N. J.

FAIVRE.—Louis, aged 68. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, Tuesday, 2 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

FELT.—Suddenly at Oscawanna Lake, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1913, Joseph Pollard Felt, of 162 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y. Notice of funeral later.

GREEN.—At Trenton, N. J., Mrs. Caroline Estelle Morris, wife of James Monroe Green, suddenly, at 10:30 Sunday morning, Nov. 16. Burial will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 19. There will be a brief service at her late home, 53 North Clinton Av., Trenton, N. J., at 5:30 P. M., and St. Luke's Church, in Long Branch, N. J., at 12 o'clock noon. Friends invited.

HERRMANN.—At Guttenberg, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 15, 1913, Frederick W., beloved husband of Frederika Herrmann, nee Hess, aged 78 years. Funeral service will be held Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 2 P. M., sharp, at his late home, 59 20th St., Guttenberg. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Interment Ridgefield Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HIGGINS.—At his residence, 104 West 87th St., on Nov. 16, Francis Higgins. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Nov. 17, at 10 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The board of managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum are requested to attend in a body the funeral of our late associate, Francis Higgins, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., on Monday, Nov. 17, 1913, at 10 A. M.

JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY, President.
FRANCIS O'NEILL, Asst. Secretary.

KORNAK.—On Nov. 15, Emil M. Kornak, aged 72, after a lingering illness. Funeral services at his late residence, 59 East 93d St., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MACDONOUGH.—At Menlo Park, California, Nov. 15, William Dehon Macdonough, in the 47th year of his age.

MEARS.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 15, 1913, Emma Kemp, widow of Major Charles E. Mears, at her late residence, 171 West 71st St., New York City. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

REINBERG.—Joseph, Brethren of Darcy Lodge, No. 187, F. & A. M.: You are fraternally requested to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Joseph Reinberg, on Tuesday, 2 P. M., at his late residence, 1,199 Boston Road, corner 169th St.

AARON HESS, Master.
M. KOLASKY, Secretary.

RIEGELMANN.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, Rosina Klatzl, widow of John Riegelmann, aged 70 years. Services Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 38 West 84th St. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

SAINT JOHN.—On Saturday, Nov. 15, 1913, at the residence of her son, 104 Ross St., Brooklyn, Mary C., widow of the late Jerr St. John of Woodside, N. J., in the 91st year of her age. Funeral services in the chapel of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

STOLBINGER.—After a short illness, Sunday morning, Josephine C., beloved daughter of Mrs. Sophie Stolbinger. Funeral services at her late residence, 208 Sherman Av., Jersey City Heights, Wednesday morning, Nov. 19, 1913, at 10 o'clock.

TANNER.—Suddenly, on the 15th inst., Frank J. Tanner of Groton, N. Y., aged 40 years. Interment at Groton, N. Y.

WALKER.—At Philadelphia, Penn., on Nov. 14, 1913, John S. Walker. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,032 Spruce St., Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 18, at 3 o'clock precisely. Interment private.

UNDERTAKERS.

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Afternoons of Nov. 19th, (Wednesday of this week) 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th & 26th at 2:30 o'Clock.

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The well known firm of Cottier & Company having removed from their old home on 40th Street to the more desirable New Galleries at 718 Fifth Avenue (Cor. of 56th Street), and being desirous of concentrating their entire efforts to the dealings in PAINTINGS AND OBJECTS OF ART, have decided to discontinue certain branches of their business, and have authorized the undersigned to sell

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FOOTBALL

The New York Times will give to all its readers next Sunday a unique ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION.

In this section — 16 pages, printed on paper of high quality and in a size handy for keeping as a souvenir—will be pictures of interest to college men and followers of the game in every part of the United States.

The records of the leading teams will be presented concisely, with photographs of their captains.

Views of the Army and Navy players, who are to meet here for the first time on Saturday after next, will be of special interest to New Yorkers. This city has not had a football game of national importance in many years.

Other features will be panoramic pictures of the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton grounds, packed with football throngs.

Among those who will find pictures and articles that directly appeal to them are the alumni and students of

Yale	Lehigh	U. of Georgia
Harvard	Lafayette	U. of Texas
Princeton	Pittsburgh	Vanderbilt
Pennsylvania	Penn. State	U. of Tennessee
West Point	Hobart	U. of Vermont
Annapolis	Colgate	Stevens
Cornell	Union	U. of Alabama
Brown	Hamilton	Alabama P. I.
Carlisle	Syracuse	Virginia P. I.
Dartmouth	Georgetown	Lake Forest
Rochester	Wesleyan	U. of Michigan
N. Y. University	Swarthmore	U. of Iowa
Fordham	Rutgers	U. of Wisconsin
Stevens	Washington & Lee	U. of Kansas
Trinity	V. M. I.	Ohio State
Amherst	U. of Virginia	Notre Dame
Williams	U. of N. Carolina	U. of California
Tufts	U. of S. Carolina	

Brief reviews will trace the game's development in the Eastern, Southern, and Western States. The contributors include Parke H. Davis, of the Rules Committee, one of the foremost gridiron experts, and others who are authorities in their respective fields.

The ILLUSTRATED FOOTBALL SECTION will be issued in addition to the regular Picture Section, which Times readers have come to know as an unequaled pictorial review of current events.

As the Sunday edition of The New York Times is always sold out it will be necessary to order in advance

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

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Western United Gas & Elec. Co. First & Rfdg. 5% Bonds	5.12%
Virginia Railway & Power Co. First & Rfdg. 5% Bonds	5.40%
St. Louis, Spr'gf'd & Peoria R. R. First & Rfdg. 5% Bonds	5.43%
California Gas & Electric Corp. Unifying & Rfdg. 5% Bonds	5.50%
American Public Service Co. First Lien 6% Bonds	6.00%

Mortgages securing above bonds provide that interest is payable without deduction for taxes, and the companies have stated their intention to pay the normal 1% Income Tax.

Further particulars and present Market prices of above securities sent upon request for List AG-20.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Some people in the financial district are beginning to ask themselves whether too much stress has not been laid in stock market opinion upon the unfavorable features of the situation and too little attention paid to the fact that most of the factors about which concern is being expressed these days are the very things which have brought the decline in prices and the contraction in trading which have resulted in the market's present position. To some extent the recent day-to-day movements of prices have in themselves supported the theory that the aggregate of sentiment and of inferences which go to make up the impersonal entity of the stock market has ceased to be swayed as much as the views of those traders close to the market are being swayed by adverse possibilities. Early last week a sharp decline was experienced. For a time the market looked very weak but slowly and irregularly and notwithstanding one or two further setbacks, the general level of quotations had, by the week's close, regained all of the loss with which the week had begun.

Of several matters which claimed attention last week it may be said that they lend themselves as easily to favorable as to unfavorable influence. This was even true of the award of the Wage Arbitration Board, which granted to trainmen and conductors on the Eastern railroads a wage increase which will call for about $6,000,000 a year. That award was opened to favorable interpretation from the railroads' point of view because of the emphasis which it laid on the dilemma in which the railroads are placed by successive awards of increased wages in the absence of any advance in freight rates. The Arbitration Board had no authority, of course, to pass upon the question of an increase in rates but it was believed that what it had to say about the probable reasonableness of an advance would materially help the railroads' cause in their present application for a 5 per cent. freight rate increase. It has all along been recognized that sooner or later the encroachment of railroad expenses upon their net earnings would compel an increase in rates. The mere fact that heretofore the efforts of railroads to increase their rates have been unsuccessful affords no ground for the assumption that the present application will be refused. On the other hand there are some good reasons for expecting a favorable outcome of the present effort and it is entirely reasonable to give these full weight in considering the general position of the railroads. The hope of such an increase being granted may grow stronger in coming weeks and that in itself would be a favorable stock market factor of some consequence. It must be borne in mind though, that the indications are that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in this matter will not be rendered for a good many months to come.

Another matter far removed from this which also lends itself to favorable inference is last week's decision by the French Cabinet to offer for subscription probably early in December the proposed $260,000,000 national French loan. The success or failure of this bond offering will have far-reaching influence and its success seems already pretty well assured. If the hope is realized that this loan will serve the purpose of calling out a large amount of cash from its hiding places in France the placing of this loan may quite possibly, as some believe that it will, prove the turning point in the European money market and investment situation. The final month of the year is one of large special financial requirements in the European markets, but the present position of unusual strength of the great central banks gives promise that these requirements will, this year, be met without hardship. Particularly is this likely to be true if our own market bears out present indications of increasing money ease. Should the French loan prove a notable success, as well it may, it would exert psychological effect of no mean consequence upon the financial markets. The pessimist can, of course, assume its utter failure which inevitably would lead to a worsened financial condition abroad, but he would be assuming this against the probabilities of the case and against some very specific present indications to the contrary.

In any attempt to form a reasoned opinion regarding the stock market outlook, more particularly in our own market, it seems essential to form an opinion regarding the extent and duration of the resumption in trade which is now under way. If trade contraction is to amount to trade disaster the inference regarding the effect on the stock market is plain. But is there any ground for assuming business contraction in any such proportion as that? To assume that we are running into a period of disaster would be assuming a remedy much greater than the evil to be cured. One fact which seems to stand out very prominently in a glance over the general trade situation is that we have not been accumulating large stocks of merchandise, whose enforced liquidation in an unwilling market would bring very heavy losses and would be accompanied by wholesale curtailment of manufacturing. It would seem that consumption has too closely kept pace with production to have led to any such condition. It must be borne in mind that the enormous increase in the country's consuming requirements has greatly lessened the chance of surplus production. Quiet trade, therefore, rather than very poor trade seems the probability.

To whatever extent trade recedes, funds will be released and money-market ease increased. If money should become very easy, indeed, as some expect, there would before very long develop demand for securities of seasoned worth as an escape from idleness of funds or from their employment in an unremunerative money market. Such conditions would undoubtedly lead to a process of selection. Indeed, the recent record of the stock market shows that such a process of selection has for some time been under way.

The Mexican situation is an immediate factor upon which a large share of the attention of the financial community was centred last week. The outlook in that direction has undoubtedly been improved by the assurances which have come to hand that this Government would not encounter interference on the part of European countries in carrying out its Mexican policy. That is no small gain, and it justifies a more hopeful view regarding the Mexican problem. The situation lent itself last week to many contradictory reports, but it seemed at the week's close to be developing along lines which favor a peaceful settlement. The markets of Europe are watching Mexico even as closely as our own, and good news from that quarter not improbably would exert favorable influence upon the immediate position of the markets abroad as well as here.

PARIS PUBLIC IS BUYING.

News of Balkan Peace Aids the Market—Mexican Banks Recover.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—A much firmer tone prevailed on the Bourse last week than at any time for months past. Although business was not very active, there was a strong undertone in evidence that the public was finally returning to the market.

The news that Turkey and Greece had practically settled their differences and the more hopeful prospects of a solution of the Mexican question were factors inspiring confidence, although Mexican rumors caused some reaction in the middle of the week. Everything pointed to a steady increase of business after a period of idleness, unrest, and uncertainty.

Rentes started well, but wavered, finally reaching the level of the preceding week, since the terms of the new Government loan were not known before the close of the markets. In the foreign group Mexican banks responded to the more encouraging week-end news from Washington, the National Bank of Mexico advancing fourteen points. The weakest feature at the beginning of the week was Rio Tinto. This was explained by the fact that negotiations are still on between the company and the strikers, and by the relapse of copper shares in Wall Street; but the upward movement of Americans gave a fillip to prices later in the week, bringing the stock up 26 points.

LONDON IS MORE CONFIDENT.

Improvement in Mexican Securities the Week-End Feature.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The stock markets last week had a more confident tone, but the business was chiefly professional, and the quotations lacked the steadying support of the public. The Mexican situation was the controlling power in the markets, although Premier Asquith's Guildhall speech deprived it of its only dangerous aspect—the possibility of Anglo-American differences. The chief feature of the week-end was the further general improvement in Mexican securities; but in all the markets the tone was more cheerful.

The question now asked is: When is the public going to buy? It is pointed out that the markets are offering extraordinary investment bargaining; there is scarcely a section in which securities are not greatly undervalued. Market conditions were never intrinsically sounder.

SOMBRE TONE IN BERLIN.

Depressed by London, Wall Street, Hollins Failure, &c.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The Boerse's tendency was unfavorably influenced throughout the week by the condition of London's money market and indirectly by a reported tension in Wall Street. Local money conditions are favorable, but in view of the foreign situation the outlook is not encouraging.

A disappointing feature of the week was the report of the Great Phoenix Mining and Smelting Company, showing 30,000 tons fewer orders on hand than last year, and falling coal prices. The Hollins failure also had an unfavorable effect here.

The Boerse's tendency was most irregular, one day up and the next day down, the public and even many professionals holding aloof and being unable to hazard even a guess as to the future.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
		Am. District Tel.	*18 Nov. 28
115	155	Buff., R. & P. pf.	130 July 30
		Cleve. & Pitts.	*101½ Oct. 17
		Crip. Creek C. pf.	*47 May 10
		Cuban-Am. Sugar	33 Nov. 12
¼	½	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	5 May 13
		Granby Consol.	74½ Nov. 11
	96	Green Bay & West	83 Mar. 24
		Manhattan Beach	Oct. 8
		N. O., M. & C. pf.	26 Sept. 8
		N. O. Ry. & Light	24½ Sept. 29
		N. Y. & R. Sd. 5d pf.	86 Sept. 10
		N. Y. Dock & W.	121 Oct. 16
		N. Y. State Rys. pf.	92 June 21
		Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	105 Nov. 12
		Rutland pf.	89 June 13

*Less than 100 shares.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£107,000
Notes reserved increased	215,000
Notes in circulation decreased	239,000
Public deposits increased	2,407,000
Other deposits decreased	3,993,000
Government securities	Unchanged
Other securities decreased	1,970,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£36,700,304	£36,627,150	£30,082,009
Reserve	20,849,000	20,776,754	26,085,324
Notes res.	23,072,000	25,440,550	25,022,040
Res. to liab.	55½%	50%	50%
Circulation	28,501,000	28,300,405	28,446,085
Public dep.	9,028,000	12,764,091	10,636,485
Other dep.	38,404,000	40,813,188	40,800,030
Gov. secur.	11,788,105	13,034,576	14,438,210
Other secur.	27,359,000	31,565,092	28,781,383

The more important items at this date in the last few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Securities. Other
1913	£36,700,304	£20,849,000	£27,359,000
1912	36,627,150	20,776,754	31,565,092
1911	30,082,009	26,085,324	28,781,383
1910	34,904,014	24,801,260	25,732,458
1909	33,206,498	22,844,353	23,729,729
1908	35,710,198	26,370,861	28,416,703
1907	34,896,291	21,115,316	34,617,924

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	55½	1907	40½
1912	50	1906	40½
1911	50½	1905	42
1910	52⅝	1904	51⅝
1909	50⅝	1903	48⅝
1908	53	1902	40⅝

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	21,112,000
Silver holdings increased	481,000
Notes in circulation decreased	143,240,000
General deposits increased	50,350,000
Bills discounted increased	6,525,000
Treasury deposits increased	4,125,000
Advances decreased	9,025,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Gold	3,516,846,000	3,221,250,000	3,200,750,000
Silver	638,417,000	750,050,000	800,425,000
Circ'n	5,722,943,000	5,499,218,055	5,514,445,150
Gen. dep.	642,356,000	699,456,857	564,210,173
Bills dis.	1,507,756,000	1,054,617,531	1,411,151,614
Tr. dep.	268,244,000	283,412,774	348,725,102
Adv.	744,336,000	714,721,970	669,947,781

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Circulation.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1910	3,303,500,000	831,075,000	5,290,945,015
1909	3,001,500,000	802,025,000	5,198,847,850
1908	3,330,508,160	888,788,816	4,933,698,075
1907	2,705,173,274	933,963,583	4,885,409,245

Bank of Germany.

	Marks.
Gold on hand increased	19,785,000
Gold and silver increased	51,790,000
Notes in circulation decreased	100,480,000
Treasury bills decreased	206,000
Deposits increased	48,118,000
Loans decreased	80,580,000
Discounts decreased	57,350,000

The important returns compare with those of one or two years ago as follows, in marks:

	1913. Marks.	1912. Marks.	1911. Marks.
Gold and silver	1,470,264,000	1,015,840,000	1,067,880,000
Loans and discounts	1,009,207,000	1,482,580,000	1,503,140,000
Circulation	2,018,182,000	1,914,380,000	1,822,060,000

The cash holdings in 1910 were 951,800,000 marks; in 1909, 951,000,000; in 1908, 1,075,260,000; in 1907, 730,440,000.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Nov. 10	95⅝	95¼
Nov. 11	96	95¼
Nov. 12	95⅝	95¼
Nov. 13	96¼	96¼
Nov. 14	96¼	95⅝
Nov. 15	96¼	96¼
Week's range	96¼	95¼

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 10	86⅛	85⅝	91	90⅜	88½	88
Nov. 11	86⅝	86⅛	91½	90⅜	88⅝	88¼
Nov. 12	87⅛	86⅛	90⅜	90¼	88¼	87⅝
Nov. 13	86⅜	86	91½	90⅞	88⅝	88¼
Nov. 14	86½	85⅝	91½	90⅜	88¼	88¼
Nov. 15	86⅝	86	91	90¼	88¼	88¼
Week's range	86⅝	85⅝	91½	90¼	88⅝	87⅝

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 10	69⅝	69	70⅝	70¼	69¼	69¼
Nov. 11	69	68¾	70⅜	69⅝	69½	69⅛
Nov. 12	69	68⅝	70	69⅜	68⅞	68⅞
Nov. 13	69¼	69	70⅛	70	69⅝	69⅜
Nov. 14	69⅝	69¼	70⅜	70¼	69⅝	69¼
Nov. 15	70⅛	70⅛	71⅛	70⅝	70¼	69⅞
Week's ran.	70⅝	68⅝	71⅛	69⅜	70¼	68⅞

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 10	38⅝	38¼	42⅜	42	42	41⅛
Nov. 11	38⅛	37⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛
Nov. 12	38	37⅜	41⅞	41⅝	41⅜	41⅛
Nov. 13	38¼	38	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛
Nov. 14	38⅜	38¼	42⅛	42	41⅝	41⅛
Nov. 15	38⅝	38⅛	42⅜	42⅛	41⅞	41⅜
Week's ran.	38⅝	37⅜	42⅜	41⅞	42	41⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 10	10.82	10.77	10.97	10.95
Nov. 11	10.77	10.72	10.92	10.90
Nov. 12	10.77	10.70	10.95	10.87
Nov. 13	10.95	10.85	11.10	10.97
Nov. 14	11.05	10.87	11.22	11.05
Nov. 15	10.97	10.90	11.15	11.10
Week's range	11.05	10.70	11.22	10.87

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 10	10.72	10.67	10.82	10.77
Nov. 11	10.65	10.65	10.77	10.75
Nov. 12	10.72	10.60	10.82	10.72
Nov. 13	10.87	10.72	10.97	10.82
Nov. 14	11.05	10.80	11.15	10.90
Nov. 15	11.00	10.95	11.12	11.05
Week's range	11.05	10.60	11.15	10.72

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 10	20.30	20.15	20.37	20.20
Nov. 11	20.15	20.10	20.20	20.12
Nov. 12	20.22	20.07	20.25	20.07
Nov. 13	20.50	20.25	20.47	20.30
Nov. 14	20.65	20.35	20.65	20.35
Nov. 15	20.60	20.45	20.60	20.47
Week's range	20.65	20.07	20.65	20.07

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 10	13.30	13.10	13.21	12.66	13.21	12.98
Nov. 11	13.20	13.04	13.22	13.02	13.22	12.98
Nov. 12	13.54	13.20	13.21	13.01	13.16	13.00
Nov. 13	13.37	13.26	13.28	13.16	13.26	13.12
Nov. 14	13.63	13.39	13.52	13.30	13.45	13.25
Nov. 15	13.59	13.48	13.47	13.38	13.39	13.29
Wk's rge.	13.63	13.10	13.52	12.96	13.45	12.98

WEEK'S CURB MARKET.

Transactions in leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Nov. 15 with price changes were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
700	A.-Chalmers pf.	8⅛	7¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
1,500	Anglo-A. Oil	23¼	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
100	A.-A. G., new	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
8,200	Brit.-A. Tob.	24⅝	23	24⅜	+ ⅞
700	B.-A. T., new	25¼	23⅝	25⅛	+ 1⅛
1,000	M. of A., new	4½	3¾	4⅜	+ ⅝
220	Maxwell	31¾	31	31¾	+ ⅝
500	M. M. 1st pf.	23	21¼	21¼	— 2
280	Max. M. 2d pf.	8¼	7	7	— 1
1,000	*Maye Oil	24	24	24	+ 4
2,115	Push. S. G., new	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	—5-16
175	Riker & H. C.	160	160	160	+47
240	Stan. G., N.J.	377	372	375	+ 1½
5,435	Tob. Prod. pf.	85½	80¾	84	— 1½
9,100	Un. C. S. W. L.	89¼	84½	89	+ 2¾
50	U. S. L. & H. new	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
25	U. S. L. & H. pf. new	26	26	26	— 6
100	Wilcys Overl'd	62	62	62	— ½

RAILROADS.

2,400	Manhattan T.	1⅝	1½	1 5-16	+ ⅛

MINING.

12,000	*Ari. Belmont	8	8	4	— 8
2,500	Bailey	7	6¾	7	
2,000	*Beaver Con.	84	84	83	
17,400	*Big Four	17	9	10	— 8
9,650	Braden Con.	6⅞	6¼	6¾	+ ⅝
1,200	Brit. C. Cop.	2½	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
5,800	Buffalo Mines	2	1⅝	2	+3-16
200	*Butte & Lon.	34	33	34	+ 1
200	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1 1-16	1 1-16	+1-16
7,800	*Can. G., Sil.	16	15	15	— 4
10,440	*Caribou Con.	62	60	61	
1,000	Cham., Fer'd.	16	16	16	
6,500	*Ct. G. D. Con.	4	3	3¼	— ½
1,000	Con. Ari. Sm.	¼	¼	¼	
5,400	Crown Res.	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16	
4,000	Dia. Bl. Butte	2	2	2	
100	El Paso new	5	5	5	
13,500	*Ely Cons.	5	2	2¼	— 2
900	First Nat. C.	3 11-16	2⅝	2¾	— ¼
200	*Florence	22	22	22	— 2
1,500	Gold H. Con.	1-16	0-16	1-16	+1-16
4,000	Goldfield Con.	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝	
4	Greene-Can.	7	7	7	+ ⅝
6	Gr. Can. new	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	— 2
1,000	*G. C. M. & S.	1	1	1	
200	Halifax Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—3-16
500	*Jumbo Exten.	0	0	0	
4,000	Kerr Lake	4 0-16	4¼	4 0-16	+ ¼
600	La Rose C.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	+1-16
400	Mason V., new	14	14	14	+ ¼
4,800	McK.-Darrach	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16	
11,000	*Nevada Hills	51	46	46	— 6
200	*N. Utah Min.	46	46	46	— 6
1,700	Nipissing M.	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
50	N. Butte Dev.	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
1,500	Peterson Lake	27	26	26	— 1
1,000	Preston E. D.	3	3	3	— ⅛
925	Rex. G. M. & M.	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
1,800	Stewart Min.	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝	+1-16
2,000	Temiskaming	15	12½	12½	—2½
6,000	*Tonopah Mer.	60	56	57	— 3
8,550	Tonopah Ext.	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16	— ⅛
50	N. Tonopah	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
1,500	Tonopah of N.	4⅜	4 11-16	4 11-16	+5-16
800	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
8,300	West End Con.	1 5-16	1 7-32	1 9-32	+1-16
10,000	*West End E.	5	5	5	
5,000	*Wett. Bl. M.	8	8	8	— 1

BONDS.

$10,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99	99	99	+ ⅛
20,000	St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

RUGS CAN'T COME AS ART ANTIQUES

Appraisers Deny Free Entry to Valuable Importations Said to Belong to Widener Collection.

MADE FOR PERSIAN THRONES

Woven in the 15th and 16th Centuries and Considered Too Valuable to Lay on Floors.

Early this year the Kent-Costikyan Company, Inc., rug and carpet importers of this city, imported a dozen or more Persian rugs and carpets woven in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. While neither the official papers in the case, nor the testimony taken by the board disclosed the identity of the person for whom the importation was made by the dealers it was reported that they were intended for the collection of P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia. Customs officials professed ignorance of the personality of the owner, as did other persons who might have thrown light on the subject.

When the importation reached the Appraisers' Stores it was returned for duty at the rate of 10 cents a square foot and 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 391, Tariff act of 1909, as Oriental rugs. The importers, thereupon, appealed to the Board of General Appraisers for a review of the assessment, contending the goods should come in free under Paragraph 717, as artistic antiquities more than 100 years old at the time of importation. At the hearing before the board it was shown that the rugs ranged in size from 25 feet, 6 inches long by 10 feet, 6 inches wide to 31 feet length and 12 feet width. One of the rugs possessed an invoiced value of $12,480, while another was valued at $9,200.

S. Kent Costikyan, President of the importing firm, testified that although his concern imported rugs and carpets for the usual commercial purposes, the articles in controversy constituted a class by themselves owing to their age.

Another witness, John W. Jones of Jones & Brindisi, had no difficulty in identifying the rugs as of the period reported by the importers. Asked for his reasons he said:

"Previous to the sixteenth century animals were very much used in designs. In the latter part of the fifteenth century the Chinese cloud pattern was first introduced into Persian goods by the Shah Abis, who imported Chinese laborers and artists to work in the factories of Persia. At that time the rugs were made principally for the Persian palaces."

The testimony also developed the fact that some of the rugs were originally used to cover thrones, while others contained rings showing that they were utilized as wall hangings. The witnesses agreed that the rugs were not practical for use as ordinary floor coverings, as they had passed their period of usefulness, and had become objects of antiquity and art, and were sought for the purpose of perpetuating the workmanship of past centuries. Replying to a question by the Government's counsel whether the rugs before the board could not be used on the floor as coverings, a witness acknowledged that they could be so used, but said that rare tapestries might also be put to similar use, but, of course, never were.

Judge Waite, in his decision for the board affirming the assessment imposed by Collector Loeb, held that the articles fell within the exemption clause of Paragraph 717, for "rugs and carpets," and, therefore, were not in the class of artistic antiquities for which free entry was provided.

It is understood that the Court of Customs Appeals will be asked to review the decision of the General Board.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Nov. 10	3	3½	5	5@5¼	4½@5
Nov. 11	3½@4	3½	5	5@5¼	4½@5
Nov. 12	3½@4	3½	5	5@5¼	4½@5
Nov. 13	4@4½	3½	5	5@5¼	4½@5
Nov. 14	3½@4	3½	5	5@5¼	4½@5
Nov. 15	3½@4	3½	5	5@5¼	4½@5

Week's range, On call, 3@4; renewal rate, 3½; 60 days, 4½@5¼; 90 days, 4½@5¼; six months, 4½@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 4½@6; renewal rate, 5½; 60 days, 5¼@5¾; 90 days, 5¼@5¾; six months, 5¼@5¾.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@10; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3½@6½.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1½@9; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 2½@6½; six months, 5@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATES.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Nov. 10	5	4 15-16@5	4½	3½
Nov. 11	5	4 15-16	4½	3½
Nov. 12	5	4 15-16	4½	3½
Nov. 13	4¾@4 15-16	4 15-16	4½	3½
Nov. 14	4¾@4 15-16	4¾@4 15-16	4½	3½
Nov. 15	4¾@4 15-16	4¾@4 15-16	4½	3½

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Nov. 10	10.00	10.00
Nov. 11	5.00	10.00
Nov. 12	6.00	19.00
Nov. 13	6.15	20.00
Nov. 14	6.05	20.00
Nov. 15	6.05	20.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars, s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver d.
Nov. 10	77 0	76 4½	27 9-16
Nov. 11	77 0	76 4½	27 11-16
Nov. 12	77 0	76 4½	27⅝
Nov. 13	77 0	76 4½	27¾
Nov. 14	77 0	76 4½	27 15-16
Nov. 15	77 0	76 4½	27 7-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp.5s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Nov. 10	72 11-16	86f 87½c	74	88½	86
Nov. 11	72 9-16	87f 20c	74	89½	86
Nov. 12	72 9-16	87f 37½c	74	89½	86
Nov. 13	72⅝	87f 35c	75	89½	86
Nov. 14	72 11-16	87f 15c	75	89½	86
Nov. 15	72⅝	87f 17½c	75	89¼	86

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin M. Pf.
Nov. 10	25 30½	20 50
Nov. 11	25 30½	20 50
Nov. 12	25 31	20 49½
Nov. 13	25 30½	20 49½
Nov. 14	25 31	20 50
Nov. 15	25 31	20 50

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5	Oct. 27, 1911
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1911
Bank of Italy	5	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1908
Bank of Portugal	5	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1911
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 25, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1912
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 15, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Oct. 31, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Close.	60 Days Cable. Close.
Nov. 10	$4.85	$4.8490	$4.85	$4.8550 @ $4.8560
Nov. 11	4.8505	4.8495	4.8500	4.8555 @ 4.8565
Nov.

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Allows Interest on Deposits.
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New York Realty Owners
Total Resources - $3,700,000
Capital & Surplus - $2,600,000
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Allowed on accounts of $10 and upwards. Deposits made on or before Dec. 5th draw interest from Dec. 1st. $100,000 on deposit with the State of N. Y. We are entering our 74th year. Banking by mail to meet your convenience. Call or write for booklet. Tel. Beekman 1234
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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society 4½%
26th year. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Nov. 20th earn from December 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
38 Park Row, New York City.

HOCKING COAL COMPANY.
1st Mtge. 6% 20-Yr. S-F Gold Bonds
Issued under Indenture dated July 1, 1912, between Hocking Coal Company, The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. and Empire Trust Company, as Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, of the said Indenture, above mentioned bonds now outstanding, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Trustee under said Indenture, for redemption on January 1 1914, out of moneys in the sinking fund, to wit:—

10-22-25-28-46-58-88-145-150-166.

Said bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after January 2, 1914, at the Cedar Street Office of the undersigned Trustee, 63 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons then unmatured at 105% of their par value. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1, 1914.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By B. G. CURTIS, Asst. Trust Officer.
Dated, New York City, Oct. 10, 1913.

NEW MAIL PLAN SAVES TIME.

Letters Will Be Sent from Downtown to Manhattan Transfer Station

A saving from forty to forty-five minutes in handling first class mail between downtown New York and the Manhattan Transfer Station of the Pennsylvania lines near Harrison, N. J., will be accomplished by a new system to be put in operation to-day. Heretofore all mail deposited at the Hudson Terminal Station, which has been the principal downtown mailing division for that past five years, has been shot through pneumatic tubes to the East Thirty-third Street postal sub-station and then transferred by automobile wagons to the Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

Under the new plan, the first class mail for the Pennsylvania lines will be taken by the Hudson Terminal, direct from the Hudson Terminal Station at 30 Church Street to Jersey City, and thence to the Manhattan transfer station, where it will be picked up by the trains for the West and South. Postmaster Morgan said last night that the new system would mean that mail deposited at the Hudson Terminal at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, would catch the same trains at the transfer station in New Jersey as mail deposited formerly at 10 o'clock.

The first class mail deposited at the Hudson Terminal Station has been very heavy, and, it was explained that the new system would facilitate the handling of mail from central and uptown New York by making much lighter the work of the employes at the Thirty-third Street station. At present only the first class mail will be affected by the new order as the second, third, and fourth class mail in the holidays, at least, would be too heavy to handle by means of the Hudson tubes.

Mr. Morgan said yesterday that he had decided not to institute in New York the system of having Post Office employes put the stamps on mail deposited. Postmaster General Burleson made it optional with the local Postmasters whether they should adopt the plan. Mr. Morgan said yesterday that he did not think the plan would work to advantage here. Under the plan, when a parcel is presented for mailing the Postal Clerk receiving it, after he collects the required postage, indorses on the parcel tre amount of postage which would be affixed by a clerk later.

SEES PERIL IN KAHN LAW.

It Can Be Used, Says S. M. Weatherly, to Embarrass Manufacturers.

In announcing a convention at the Hotel Astor on Friday next of manufacturers whose products are covered by trade marks, S. M. Weatherly, Secretary of the National Registration League, yesterday attacked the provisions of the Kahn lw, just passed by Congress, and designed to encourage foreign exhibitors to attend the Panama-Pacific Exhibition at San Francisco.

This law, according to Mr. Weatherby, though framed with good intent, would react disastrously on manufacturers of this country by allowing foreign exhibitors patent rights on their products in this country for three years after the Panama Exposition, if they hold patents on those products at home, irrespective of whether American manufacturers have previously acquired patents thereon.

"Under this law any manufacturer is liable to criminal prosecution, fine, imprisonment, confiscation of property, and injunction, for continuing to manufacture his own products," said Mr. Weatherly. "It is possible, too, for any one to ask some foreign Government for a certificate of protection for the product of your concern, have the same imported and exhibited at the Exposition, obtain a certificate under this law and say to the American manufacturer that he must stop manufacturing or subject himself to all the liabilities and penalties provided by the Kahn law.

"Many other iniquities are harbored in the bill and endless loss and litigation are bound to result. So far as the Kahn bill has for its purpose a proper protection of foreign owners of original design property who may exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition, American manufacturers can have no objection, but the law as passed goes far beyond such purpose, permits the invasion of existing American rights, and must be amended to safeguard such rights."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. tSpecial. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 15, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 15, 1913. Asked.
Albany & Sch	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	85	95
A. G. & E. (Roch)	2,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	870	870½
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	844	847
Am. F. & Tr.	6,631,400	1½	Q	Sep 1, 13	66	67
Do 6% cu pf	1,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	66	67
Do op warr	1,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Bing'ton & Sus.	2,166,100	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	95	97
Do pref	2,180,000	..	..	.....	9½	10½
Ark. Power	5,000,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pref	850,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Ashev'l & S. 1st & ref. 5s	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	60	64
Atl. & Sys. Pf. R.R. taxes	1,400,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Aug. A. R. & P. & L. 5s	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aur. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '41	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s '48	808,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93½
Bir. R. L. & P. 1st 5s	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Do ref. ex'ns '57	5,000,000	5	S	M. & N.	96½	98
Burl. City Ist 5s	2,674,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102¼
Burl. G. El. 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '38	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Yonkers 1st 5s, '48	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P. 1st 5s, '48	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf	600,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	70	75
Capital Tr. Co. 1st 5s, '47	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	100	..
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,050,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. L. & P. 1st 5s	1,250,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	55	65
Do 6s, 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	70	75
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	100
C. Ry. 1st 5s, '51	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	100½
C. C. & St. L. 1st 5s	13,605,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	75
Cin. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91½	93
Do com	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
Do pref	840,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
Cin. Ry. & L. Co. 1st 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	87½
Cin. St. Ry. 1st 5s	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	72½	73½
Columb. El. 1st 5s, '52	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100½
Conaum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '39	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87½	88
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '49	3,598,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
El. B. & S. pf	3,800,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	97½	99
Ft. W. & R. 1st pf. 5s, '36	1,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st 5s	6,000,000	..	..	.....	70	80
Ft. W. & W. Elec. Corp.	2,500,000	..	Sep	30, 13	25	30
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Ex. Supp. G. & E. 1st 5s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	25	26½
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	74½	79
Fonda, J. & L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	65	75
Fort Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Guan. P. & E. Co.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	80	90
Do ds.	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '30	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int. Ry. of B. P. Div. 5s, '51	4,709,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102¾	104
L. O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. F. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 5s, '30	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Int. Trac. 4s	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	61
J. C. H. & P. 4s	14,001,000	2	S	M. & N.	70	70⅛
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. P. & L. 5s	6,643,080	..	..	.....	26	28
Do pf.	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	22	26
Do 1st 5s, '52	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	90
Do rev. 6s, '52	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	87	90
K. C. Ry. & L.	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	90
K. C. El. 5s, '22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¼
K. C. W. 5s, '51	1,050,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	80
K. C. Met. St. Ry. 5s, '18	..	..	..	.....	88	90
K. C. & W. 1st 5s, '23	7,245,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93
K. C. & S. 1st 5s, '51	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
K. C. & E. P. 1st 5s, '51	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct 1, 13	95	99
K. Ry. & L. 1st 5s, '52	5,080,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
L. Sup. & A. & E. 5s	4,000,000	..	..	.....	102	..
Mobile El. pf.	832,000	1½	Q	A. & O.	94	97
Do 1st 5s, '30	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	86½	92b
Montana Pr.	.....	..	..	.....	88	91
Do pf.	.....	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	98
Muck'e G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 13	85b	92b
Do 1st 5s, '28	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87½	92½
Nashville R. & L. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	85	90
Do con. 5s, '53	2,058,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Do ref. 5s, '58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
N. Y. & L. G. & El. 1st 5s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	75
Do 5s, '34	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1048	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78½
N. J. & Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	55	60
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	11½
Do pf.	2,400,000	2	S	Jul 15, 13	58	62
Do 1st 5s, '31	4,700,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power Co. pf.	5,675,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Do pf.	8,386,700	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	75
N. Tr. Co. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Ont. P. ser's A	8,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	84½	87
O. & C. H. Ry. & B. 1st 5s	..	..	..	.....	74	75
Oreg. El. Ry.	1,725,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
Ore. Ry. & L. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	96
Do 1st 5s	850,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	98	98
Pac. Gen. El. 5s	1,044,000	..	..	J. & J.	86b	86b
Do 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100⅝
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	103	104
Do pf. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	500,000	2½	S	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Rap. R. & L. Co	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Do pf.	5,200,000	..	..	.....	48	50
Roch. Ry. & Lt.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	71	73
Roch. & Syr. G. & E. 5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rockford L. & P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	76	77
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '29	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '36	1,804,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
St. Jos. Ry. L. H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	95
San. Val. Trac.	813,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Scott. Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Scranton Gas	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scran. Ry. (Gen.)	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do pf. (Gen.)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	60	70
Do cons. '32	1,400,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. 5s	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Sea. Lig. 5s	4,321,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Serranera Pow. 1st 6s	6,500,000	3	S	A. & O.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. W. U. Cor.	15,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	5	S	Dec 1, 13	26	31
Spok. & Inland 5s	3,096,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Sup. W. L. & P. 1st 5s, '51	1,600,000	2	S	J. & J.	91	95
Stan G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$7½	$7½
Do pf. ($50)	11,788,050	2	Q	Sep 15, 13	$29	$30
Tamp. El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tenn. R. L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	12½	14
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	63	65
Unit. Elec. P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Unit. El. 5s	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
United Utl.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	97½b	102½b
Do pf.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	15	17
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	..	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Cent.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 15, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 15, 1913. Asked.
Utica & M'k'k Ry. 4½s, '31	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Wash. H. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	92	93
Do pf.	8,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 13	89½	90
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	80	80¼
West'n Pow.	14,070,000	..	..	.....	17	17½
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	50	51½
West. St. G. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st con. 5s, '41	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Wheel. El. 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96½
Wil. El. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of 1½ June 3, 1913.
b—And dividends of interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	12		July 1, 13	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	8		Nov 1, 13	210	214
Batt'y Pk. N.	300,000	8		July 1, 13	130	140
Bowery	250,000	6b		Oct 1, 13	130	140
Bronx Boro.	150,000	5		Jun 30, 13	200	300
Butch. & Dr. ($50)	500,000	3	S	July 1, 13	120	130
Century	200,000	6		Oct 1, 13	150	160
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	6		Oct 1, 13	160	305
Ch. Ph. N'l	2,235,000	6		Oct 1, 13	600	650
Chelsea	200,000	6		Oct 1, 13	150	160
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	12		Oct 1, 13	180	190
Citz. Nat.	2,500,000	6		Nov 1, 13	380	395
City	25,000,000	6		Oct 1, 13	174	176
City Nat'l	1,000,000	6		Oct 1, 13	145	155
Col. & I. Nat.	1,000,000	12		Nov 1, 13	545	552
Colonial	400,000	24		Oct 1, 13	160	165
Columbia	300,000	12		Oct 1, 13	150	155
Com. Ex.	200,000	8		July 1, 13	270	275
Com. of N. Y.	25,000,000	6		Oct 1, 13	270	275
Corn Exch.	3,000,000	4		Nov 1, 13	308	310
E. R. Nat. ($200)	250,000	8		Jan 1, 13	55	70
Fidelity	200,000	6		Nov 1, 13	160	170
Fifth Ave.	200,000	200		Oct 1, 13	4000	4200
Fifth Nat.	250,000	6		Oct 1, 13	130	140
First Nat.	10,000,000	20		Oct 1, 13	330	350
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	12		Oct 1, 13	210	220
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	8		Oct 1, 13	170	180
Ger.-Am ($20)	200,000	8		Sep 30, 13	230	240
German Ex.	200,000	12		Aug 1, 13	145	155
Germania	200,000	12½		Aug 1, 13	400	410
Gotham Nat.	500,000	8		Oct 1, 13	180	500
Greenwich	500,000	8		Oct 1, 13	250	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	350	..
Harm'n Nat.	300,000	6		Oct 1, 13	130	140
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12		July 1, 13	450	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	12		Oct 1, 13	180	190
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	20		Oct 1, 13	420	430
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	12		Oct 1, 13	320	330
Manh. Co.	2,050,000	8	Q	July 1, 13	310	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	8	Q	Oct 1, 13	230	240
Mechanics & Tr.	3,000,000	8	Q	Oct 1, 13	240	250
Mer. Nat. ($200)	2,000,000	4	SO	Nov 11, 13	218	222
Mer. Ex. Nat. ($50)	200,000	4	SO	July 1, 13	175	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	SO	July 1, 13	140	150
Metropolitan	2,000,000	4	SEMIOCT	Oct 1, 13	130	140
Mutual	200,000	4	SEMIOCT	Oct 1, 13	120	130
N. Am. ($50)	1,000,000	4	SEMIOCT	July 1, 13	380	390
Nat. Reserve	1,000,000	4	SEMIOCT	Nov 1, 13	180	190
New Nether-land ($200)	1,000,000	8		Jan 1, 11	80	88
N. Y. N. B. A.	200,000	4	SEMIOCT	Oct 1, 13	210	225
N. Y. Co.	2,000,000	20		July 1, 13	390	395
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	SEMIOCT	July 1, 13	80	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	4	SEMIOCT	Oct 15, 13	130	138
Park Nat.	5,000,000	12		Nov 1, 13	350	..
People's ($25)	500,000	4	SEMIOCT	July 1, 13	250	258
Republic	1,000,000	4	SEMIOCT	July 1, 13	225	250
Second Nat.	1,000,000	8	SEMIOCT	Oct 1, 13	300	..
Security	1,000,000	8	SEMIOCT	Oct 1, 13	395	..
Sherman Nat.	200,000	8	SEMIOCT	Aug 1, 13	115	125
State	1,000,000	4	SEMIOCT	July 1, 13	125	135
Tenth Ward	200,000	4	SEMIOCT	July 1, 13	120	130
Tr. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	4	SEMIOCT	Aug 1, 13	130	140
Union	1,000,000	4	SEMIOCT	Jun 30, 13	145	155
Wash. Hgts.	200,000	4	SEMIOCT	Oct 1, 13	300	400
West Side	200,000	4	SEMIOCT	July 1, 13	450	500
Yorkville	100,000	10	SEMIOCT	July 1, 13	500	580

a—Also 2½ G on First Security Co., payable same day.
b—Including 3% extra. c—Also an extra dividend of 150%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	7	Q	Nov 1, 13	353	365
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	8		Oct 1, 13	420	440
B'way Trust	1,000,000	8		Nov 1, 13	150	160
Brooklyn	2,000,000	8		Oct 1, 13	470	490
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	8		Sep 30, 13	440	450
Central	3,000,000	8		Oct 1, 13	900	1000
Citizens	1,000,000	3		Sep 1, 13	195	205
Commercial	500,000	..		.....	80	90
Empire	1,500,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 13	445	458
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½		Nov 1, 13	1000	1150
Fidelity	1,000,000	8		Jun 30, 13	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	8		Jun 30, 13	220	240
Fulton	1,000,000	8		Jun 30, 13	225	240
Guaranty	10,000,000	20	Q	Sep 30, 13	255	260
Hamilton	500,000	8		Sep 30, 13	250	260
Home	750,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 13	125	140
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3		July 15, 13	130	140
Kings Co. Tr.	500,000	4		Nov 1, 13	130	137
Law. Tit. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	150	155
Lincoln	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	150	155
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6		Sep 30, 13	125	135
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	12½		Sep 30, 13	840	875
Nassau	1,000,000	12½		Oct 1, 13	155	165
New York	3,000,000	24		Nov 1, 13	128	135
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20		Sep 30, 13	305	315
People's Tr.	1,000,000	8		Jun 30, 13	990	1015
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 13	290	295
Tr. Union	3,000,000	4		Sep 30, 13	195	205
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	4		Oct 1, 13	362	375
United States	2,000,000	25		Sep 30, 13	410	420
Wash'n Tr.	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 13	1060	1080
Westch'r & City	600,000	6		Oct 1, 13	345	365

b—Including 2% extra.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
Amalgamated Copper	5	Mar., 1915	99½	99⅝	5.35
American Locomotive	5	Oct., 1913	100	100⅛	5.00
Austrian Government	4½	July, '14-15	99¾	99⅞	6.50
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	99⅝	99¾	6.15
Boston & Maine	5	Feb. 3, '14	..	100	5.00
Boston & Maine	6	June 2, '14	100	100⅛	14.00
Brooklyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	14.50
Chesapeake & Ohio	4½	June, 1914	99⅝	99¾	5.80
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1914	99⅝	99⅞	6.80
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1914	99⅝	99¾	5.50
Consol. Gas	6	July, 1914	99⅝	99¾	12.75
Erie R. R.	5	Feb 23, '14	100¼	100⅜	5.00
Erie R. R.	6	Apr. 8, '14	100	100⅛	5.40
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	99⅝	99¾	5.40
General Motor	5	Oct., 1913	99¾	99⅞	5.70
General Rubber	5	July, 1915	98	98½	6.65
Illinois Central	4½	July, 1914	99⅝	99¾	4.50
Int. & Great Northern	5	July, 1914	99½	99⅝	5.15
Int. Harvester	5	Aug., 1914	99⅜	99½	10.25
Lackawanna Steel

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 15

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 15	1,466,388	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 15	$10,187,500
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 8	1,103,633	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 8	8,091,500
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 16, 1912	2,572,598	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 16, 1912	9,831,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	74,086,833	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	441,983,420
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	115,583,515	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	618,756,000

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ‡Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Range for Year 1912 High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing & Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 15, '13.
205	164⅝	159	Jan. 29	118	Nov. 7	$12,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	115	115	115	115	164⅝	— ⅛	112	120	15
..	..	24⅜	Oct. 2	19⅜	Sep. 11	7,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	100	20⅜	21	20	20½	..	— 1	7	8	200
..	..	9	Nov. 7	5⅜	July 9	17,221,600	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal. t. r. 5th pd.	100	8	8	8	8	..	— ⅛	15	17	200
..	..	19½	Sep. 23	12⅜	June 10	14,158,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chal pf. t. r. 5th pd.	100	16	16	16	16	..	+ 2	15	17	200
..	..	8¼	Nov. 13	8	Nov. 13	16,518,400	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	100	8¼	8¼	8	8	..	..	8	8⅝	700
..	..	42	Nov. 13	40	Nov. 14	11,715,000	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	100	42	42	40	40	..	..	41	45	200
92⅜	69	85½	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	158,887,000	Aug. 25, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	69	71⅛	67⅝	70½	85½	+ 1½	70⅛	70⅜	148,850
63⅜	54⅜	57	Jan. 3	41¼	Sep. 9	18,330,900	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	42¼	44	42	44	56⅛	— 1½	42	44	500
101¼	98	99	Jan. 2	90	Nov. 5	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	92	..
77	46¼	50¼	Jan. 2	19⅜	June 10	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	22	23⅜	22	23	54⅜	+ 1	22¾	28⅝	900
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	65	Oct. 31	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	94	+ 5¼	67¼	70	150
107¾	91½	96¾	Jan. 4	89½	Oct. 27	4,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	89½	—	87	90	..
140	130	139⅝	Jan. 2	128	June 10	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	129½	—	127	128⅝	..
47⅜	13¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,236,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	28⅞	29⅞	28½	28⅝	41½	— ⅛	28⅝	28⅞	60,010
126¾	90¾	129⅝	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,236,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	88	89	87	89	122	— 9½	43	44¾	1,150
63¾	49⅝	56⅜	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	42	43½	42	43¾	..	+1	90	..	..
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	88	89	87	89	122	— 9½	43	44¾	1,150
40½	30⅝	45⅜	Jan. 6	33½	July 2	26,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	36	36	36	36	44	..	36	37½	956
84⅞	75½	79⅝	Jan. 2	69¼	June 28	20,553,500	July 1, '13	1¾	SA	American Cities pf.	100	63	63½	63	63½	81	+ ⅝	63	64	200
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	25	..	..	..	..	75	..	84	86	..
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	..	..	..	..	100	..	100	100	10
114	108¾	100½	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	100	100	100	100	94	+ ¼	88	39	3,500
80¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	33½	June 12	20,258,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	37½	39	37	37	37	— 2	91	96	136
99¼	85	98	May 6	92½	Sep. 2	10,198,600	June 2, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	97	97	97	97	..	..	115	120	440
220	160	166	Feb. 8	115	Aug. 9	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	American Express Co.	100	118½	118½	115½	115⅝	175	— 4⅜	4	4½	100
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3⅛	July 9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4	4	4	4	5⅝	..	4	4½	125
84	20	28¾	Feb. 10	15¼	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf	100	22	22	22	22	28¼	+ 1	21⅜	22	125
80⅜	18	27⅜	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,085,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	20⅜	20¼	20	20	19½	..	19⅝	20¼	1,800
17⅞	9¼	12⅜	Nov. 7	6⅞	June 10	4,000,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	11¼	11½	9⅝	9⅝	12⅜	— 1⅜	9⅝	10¼	4,070
33	30	35⅜	Nov. 7	26	Oct. 17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	31	31	28¼	28½	35	— 2¾	28	30	1,030
47½	31⅜	44⅞	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	..	American Locomotive	100	29	29⅜	28	28⅜	46	— 2⅜	26	29	800
110½	103	106⅜	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 10	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	103⅝	— ⅜	96	98	200
19½	4⅜	18	Jan. 8	5¼	Oct. 17	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	6	6	5¾	6	15⅝	+ ⅝	5½	7	200
69¼	42	61¾	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 24	8,858,900	Nov. 3, '13	2	SA	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	61¾	63	60¼	63	79⅝	+ 1⅝	62⅜	63¼	6,500
91	66½	74⅜	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅝	107	— ⅝	68	69	1,000
106⅝	102⅝	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	Am Smelt & Ref Co pf	100	100½	100½	99½	99½	85¼	— ⅝	98	99	800
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	79½	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	80⅝	82	80⅝	81¼	85¼	— ¼	81¼	82½	1,260
208¾	123	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	11,001,700	Oct 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	156	165	150	161	103	+ 5	160	168	..
105	99	105	Jan 21	100	June 6	3,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co pf. new	100	..	..	..	..	41	— 1	26	27½	100
44⅜	28	40½	Feb 3	25	June 12	16,218,900	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	26	26	26	26	..	..	26	27½	..
128½	115¼	118⅜	Jan 31	104⅜	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am Sugar Refining Co.	100	115¾	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	108¼	— ⅛	107	109	100
124	115¼	116⅜	Jan 28	110¼	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	115¾	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	121½	— ⅛	113	115	100
78	66	66¾	Jan 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	Am Tel. & Cable Co.	100	59	59	59	59	60¾	..	58	62	25
140¾	137⅝	140	Jan. 9	117⅝	Nov. 10	344,990,000	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	119¼	119¼	117⅞	118	142⅝	— ⅝	116⅝	119¼	5,850
234½	211⅞	264¾	Jan. 20	200	June 6	40,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	231⅝	232	227⅜	231	270	..	220	232	1,250
106	102	106	Apr 26	98	July 18	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	110¾	..
106⅜	102¼	103¾	Jan. 2	96	July 11	51,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am Tobacco Co. pf. new	100	100½	100½	99	100	104½	— ⅛	99½	100	1,750
62⅞	45⅝	48⅜	Jan. 2	35	May 23	20,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	46	— 2½	16	20½	..
31	18	23½	Sep. 27	16¼	June 10	25,000,000	.....	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	..	..	..	..	23½	..	75	76½	210
84¾	63	70	May 7	74	May 7	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	75½	75½	75½	75½	82	..	73	75	700
41⅜	25⅛	32¼	Jan. 2	11⅞	Nov. 14	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1	..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	25	33½	34⅜	32⅝	34¼	43⅝	+ ⅛	34⅛	34½	7,200
45⅜	41⅜	44⅛	Jan. 2	41¼	June 10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	41¾	43⅜	41¾	43⅛	55	— 14	55	70	500
127¼	105⅛	120	Jan. 2	60	Nov. 14	9,900,000	Oct. 1, '13	1	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	67¼	67¼	60	60	123	— 14	55	70	..
104½	102¾	95	Oct. 22	95	Oct. 22	4,488,900	Oct 15, '13	1¼	Q	Asso Merchants 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..
47	41½	45¼	Feb. 19	42¼	Jan 30	40,000,000	Oct 15, '13	1¼	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	43½	..	..	..	..
111⅜	103½	106⅜	Jan. 6	90¼	Nov. 10	194,487,100	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Atchison Topeka & S. F.	100	90¼	92¾	90¼	92¼	107⅞	+ 1	97	98	200
104½	103⅛	106⅜	Jan. 20	96	July 9	114,398,500	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch. Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	97	97⅜	97	97⅛	158	— ⅛	116¼	116½	200
148⅛	130⅜	137⅜	Jan. 9	112	June 11	67,557,100	July 10, '13	2½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	114½	114½	114½	115½	..	..	115	116	200
69¾	49	53½	Jan. 8	39	Nov. 14	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	40	40	39	39	57	— 1	39	40	200
106⅜	102⅜	103½	June 6	100	June 25	20,000,000	July 1, '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	104½	104½	104½	104½	106⅞	— 1	104	105	100
111⅞	101¾	106⅜	Jan 22	90⅝	June 10	152,314,800	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	92½	92½	91	92	106⅝	+ ⅛	92¾	92¾	3,750
11	8½	8⅝	Jan. 10	7	June 18	60,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	79⅞	80	79⅝	79⅝	91	— 1⅜	79⅝	81	185
2⅞	2	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Batopilas Mining	100	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	1	..	1	1⅛	1,400
61⅜	27⅜	41½	Jan. 2	25	June 10	41,882,000	.....	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	29	29½	28¾	28⅞	41⅜	— ⅝	29¼	30	400
69	55¾	74	Aug. 19	49	June 10	14,868,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	70	70	69	69	71	— 2	69	70	2,700
94⅜	69½	92¾	May 26	83¾	June 10	57,041,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	80½	86⅞	85⅞	86¼	89¾	..	86¼	120	300
140	127⅛	137¾	Jan. 27	120	Oct. 17	17,999,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	122⅜	122⅜	122½	122½	8	..	120	124	20
11¼	7⅞	8⅝	Mar 18	6¼	June 6	7,000,000	.....	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry Sec. Co	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	..	108	113½	..
119½	105	116	Jan 30	100½	June 9	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	..	108	..	108	112	..
40⅝	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	14,647,200	Sep. 2, '13	4½	Q	Butterick Co.	100	27	27	27	27	51	..	26	27⅝	..
72½	49¾	56½	Feb. 3	16	Oct. 22	14,822,800	July 1, '13	1¼	..	CALIF PETROLEUM.	100	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	61¼	— 1¼	48	48⅝	51⅜
90½	84	86	Jan. 30	45	July 22	12,537,000	Aug. 1, '13	1½	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	48½	49	48	49	90¼	+ 2	48	48½	68
75	63	65	Feb. 19	48¼	May 13	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1¼	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	..	60	..	58	60	..
231	226½	208⅝	Jan. 21	199	July 9	199,998,600	Oct 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	222	225½	220	223½	267½	+ 2¼	222¾	223	300
..	..	239	Apr 17	203	July 9	.....	.....	..	..	Can. Pac. sub rcts. full pd.	100	221¼	222¼	221¼	222¼	..	..	94½	95⅞	50
101⅞	99⅞	103⅝	Feb 6	95½	Oct. 14	11,288,500	Oct 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh M. pf.	100	94	94	94	94	100½	..	..	..	..
..	..	87	Sep. 25	85¾	Oct. 14	1,100,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	..	..	..	..	85¾	..	..	..	..
85⅜	16¾	30¼	Feb. 5	17	June 10	39,587,400	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	23¾	25½	22	25½	20¼	+ 1⅝	24	25¼	25½
100⅜	80	97¼	Mar. 3	88	June 10	33,277,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	93	94¼	93	94	95⅜	+ 4	94	95	..
305	305	302	Jan. 13	275	June 11	27,436,900	Nov. 1, '13	2	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	..	..	..	..	315	..	370	..	..
121⅛	114½	110	Apr 17	110	Apr 17	10,000,000	Oct 1, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	100	104
85¼	68¼	80	Jan. 2	51⅜	July 11	62,795,700	Sep. 30, '13	1	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	55¾	56¼	55½	55½	81¼	— ⅛	54	56	1,550
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	7½	June 12	10,557,900	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton	100	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	15	..
46	25⅜	25⅝	Feb. 25	17¼	Aug. 21	19,487,900	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago Great Western	100	..	..	..	..	12	..	11¾	12¼	200
20⅜	15⅜	17⅞	Jan. 9	10¾	June 4	45,155,200	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	15⅜	+ ⅛	11⅞	12	200
39⅞	30¼	35	Jan. 9	23	June 10	42,348,900	.....	..	..	Chicago Mil. & St. Paul.	100	26⅞	28⅛	26⅜	28	36½	+ ⅝	26⅜	28	200
117⅝	96⅜	116¼	Jan. 9	96⅜	Nov. 10	116,348,200	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	100	96⅜	98⅛	96⅜	98	132¼	+ ¼	96⅜	98	1,100
146	139½	145	Jan. 30	131½	Nov. 10	116,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	100	135½	135	131½	132¼	140	— ¼	132	137	400
145	134⅜	138	Jan. 8	123¼	June 10	109,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern	100	125	125½	124	125½	140	— ¼	125	126	2,210
198	188	188	Mar. 3	181	May 23	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100	175	175	175	175	..	..	171	178	16
..	..	85	Oct. 25	65	Oct. 25	74,877,200	Sep. 20, '13	1¾	Q	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	100	..	..	..	..	120	..	117	125	..
144	128	125	Mar 8	116½	Aug 25	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St P. Minn & O.	100	131	131	131	131	134	..	132	140	155
153	150½	149	Jan 21	130¾	Oct. 17	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St P. M & O. pf.	100	37½	39	36⅜	38½	48¾	+ 1	38½	38⅞	12,600
50⅜	25	47⅜	Jan. 2	30⅝	June 10	4,299,400	Sep. 30, '13	75c	Q	Chino Copper	5	36	36	35½	35½	52	— ⅛	30	36	200
62¼	45¾	54	Jan. 21	34⅞	Aug. 9	47,656,200	.....	..	..	Cleve. Cin. Chi. & St. L.	100	61	62	61	62	98⅜	..	61	75	200
20⅞	16	16	Jan. 6	9	Nov. 10	10,000,000	July 21, '13	1¾	Q	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	26	27¼	25½	26	27	— 3⅜	25½	27⅛	1,100
43⅜	23¼	41½	Feb. 5	24½	June 10	34,235,500	Apr 15, '02	1¾	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4½	100
140	106	155	Feb. 1	150	Jan 24	.....	July 1, '13	4	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	156	..
45	32½	33	Jan. 8	23⅜	June 12	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	..	Colorado Southern	100	27	27	27	27	..	..	27	28	..
73½	72	69	Mar 4	64	Aug. 4	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	..	..	..	..	64	..	50	70	..
77	71	71	July	65¼	Apr. 25	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
102	102	102½	Jan. 25	102¼	Feb. 25	16,247,400	Oct. 31, '13	1½	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	..	102½	..	..	..	..
145⅛	135⅜	142⅜	Jan. 9	125¼	June 10	99,816,500	Sep. 15, '13	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	129⅜	129⅜	127⅜	127⅜	142¼	— ½	127½	128¼	2,900
22¼	10	17⅛	Jan. 31	7⅝	June 10	49,777,300	.....	..	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	67⅝	67⅝	65⅞	65⅞	79	— ⅛	65	66	1,050
80½	75	79¾	Jan. 31	61¼	June 10	29,826,900	Oct. 16, '13	1¼	Q	Cotton Products Co. pf.	100	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	74	..	65	65	650
86	70	77	Feb. 19	74	July 8	2,967,800	June 15, '13	3	SA	Cr Foncr Carnet Co.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..
97	92	94	Feb. 19	91	Apr. 24	7,881,800	Dec. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	90	..
100¾	96⅜	100¾	Jan. 18	94⅛	July 8	37,828,500	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	97½	97½	96¼	96¼	168	..	150⅜	152½	1,905
178¼	162	167	Jan. 8	147⅜	June 11	42,000,000	Sep. 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	150½	151	149½	151	168	..	150⅜	152½	..
597	530	445	Jan. 13	390	June 12	30,277,900	Oct 20, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western	100	395	395	395	395	548½	..	395	401	..
..	..	420	Feb. 4	380	Apr. 9	.....	.....	..	..	D., L. & W. sub rcts. 40% pd.	25	..	..	..	..	380	..	395	..	..
24	18½	23¾	Jan. 9	13⅝	June 11	38,000,000	.....	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	18	18	17	17⅜	21⅜	— ½	17⅛	18	700
46¾	34¼	41	Jan.	30	June 11	49,778,800	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	29⅝	29⅞	28	28	40½	— 1½	27½	28⅛	550
100	100	97	June 11	90	June 11	950,900	July 1, '13	2½	SA	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	85	97	77
76⅜	61¼	69⅝	Feb. 4	67½	June 3	12,500,000	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	66	66	64	64	73¼	..	64	67	100
34½	20	21⅜	Jan. 2	9⅝	June 10	20,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	1	..	Distillers Sec. Corporation	100	16	16	14½	14½	16	27½	— ½	9	50
11⅜	8	8½	Jan. 2	4½	Nov. 15	12,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth S. Shore & At.	100	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	10	..	..	9	95
23	14	16¾	Jan. 2	10	July 11	10,000,000	.....	..	..	Duluth S. Shore & At. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	93	..	100	86	..
160	99½	98	Apr 24	86	Apr 24	16,082,900	Oct. 25, '12	1¼	Q	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..
39½	30	32½	Jan. 6	20¾	June 10	112,378,900	.....	..	..	ERIE	100	26	27¼	25⅜	26⅝	34½	+ ⅝	26⅜	27	41
57⅞	47½	49½	Jan. 30	33¾	June 10	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	40¾	40¾	39	39⅝	51½	— ¼	40¼	41	..
48	38	41	Jan. 30	28¾	June 10	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	42½	..	35½	36¼	..
21⅜	11¼	18	Jan. 22	12	July 11	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1½	..	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	..	..	..	..	14	..	11	17	..
52⅜	37⅛	44	Jan. 2	33	Mar. 19	12,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	44½	..	30	30⅞	..
225	128	185½	Apr. 25	175	Jan. 14	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '13	1¼	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	..	..	..	..	178	..	200	178	183
116	106¼	109⅞	Jan 6	105	Sep. 10	13,747,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	107	107	107	107	107	..	..	108

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. 166—Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co. v. Dejonville Co. 178—Chappell & Co. Lim. v. Fields. 15—Matter of Cash-Papworth. 11—Matter of Pacon. 83—Lawler v. Loewe. 76—Ricordi v. Mason. 77—Smith Incandescent Light Co. v. Welsbach Co. 81—Thompson v. Automatic Fire Protection Co. 13—United States v. Wiener. 74—Handel v. United States. 60—Matter of Sayeresa.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 5—Harned v. The Meg Co. 92—Dannell v. L I R R Co. 93—Darnell v. L I R R. 124—Carey v. Gt At & P Tea Co. 94—Zimmerman v. Swiss Bank. 140—Calansky v. Lehigh Valley R R. 96—Stewart v. Lehigh Val R R. 134—Keller v. Lurleen. 135—Keller v. Lurleen. 45—Brennen v. Lehigh Valley R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 108—Hannigan v. Northwestern Theatrical Ass'n. 140—Blum v. Franklin Ins Co. 141—Blum v. Alliance Ins Co. 142—Blum v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 143—Blum v. Potomac Ins Co. 80—Banker v. N Y C & H R R R. 181—Rothstein v. N Y Rys. 182—Levy v. Consolidation Coal Co. 101—Pennsylvain Elec Fixer Co v. Yale & Towne. 102—Smolak v. St. Lawrence Pyrites Co. 104—Hoag v. Maxwell. 137—United States v. Cohen. 100—March v. Corporation R T Co. 31—Same v. same. 34—Whitmore v. Detroit Edison Co. 35—Bierman v. Freyer. 36—Ratz v. Minden. 37—Levien v. Levien. 38—2d Nat Bank v. Tooker. 39—Dorland v. Dorland Dev Co. 40—Lacina v. Belsky. 41—Brofer v. Rafalo. 42—Matter of U S Fidelity &c, Co. 43—Matter of same. 44—Monand v. Landers. 45—Tax Lien Co v. Moran. 46—Matter of Bolton & Mtge Co of Am. 47—Abramson v. Abramson. 48—Wended v. Chaitin. 49—Sommer v. Upperman. 50—Brisker, &c, v. Weinstein. 51—O'Brien v. O'Brien. 52—London v. Tripoli Realty Co. 53—Same v. same. 54—Same v. same. 55—Same v. same. 56—Grand v. Acken. 57—Schmitt v. Winter. 58—Mcsionigle v. Kindler. 59—Ulmer v. Doreen. 60—Century Cork Co v. Aronstain. 61—Eighmee v. Eames. 62—F L Gaylord Co v. Gencsee Metal Co. 63—Vandepoel v. Vandeepoel. 64—Wulff v. Roseville Trust Co. 65—Trowbridge v. Fox. 66—Matter of Tooker Co. 67—Joseph v. Pilgrim Spring Water Co. 68—Lockwood v. Mascia Co. 69—Rix v. Aldrich. 70—Burger v. Robinson. 71—Varon & Chart v. Heilander. 72—Olsen v. Post. 78—Matter of Hoiran. 74—Hapgood v. McConnell Printing Co. 75—Montague v. McLean. 76—Met Life Ins Co v. N Y-Chicago R & C Co. 77—Bonanno Hosp v. Florio. 78—Pardee v. Interstate Auto Co. 79—McNichols v. Meade. 80—Graves v. Graves. 81—Arthur Moeller v. Disanza. 82—Aronowitz v. Salant. 83—Anderson v. Anderson. 84—Universal Taximeter Cab Co v. City of N Y. 85—Lotos Adv Co v. Magistral Chem Co. 86—Senior v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 87—Same v. Star Co. 88—Stamm v. Averett. 89—Walter v. Walter. 90—Howlett v. Perdue. 91—Lee v. Lee. 92—Hollander v. Wm Hauker Co. 93—Jonasson v. Goodman. 94—Rita v. Nones. 95—Clendenning v. Kilbride. 96—Willard v. Gen Redio Co. 97—Friedman v. Friedman. 98—Bernstein v. Glassberg. 99—Whitman v. Connelly. 100—Anderson v. Griffen. 101—Zeeb v. German R E Co. 102—Same v. same. 103—Schinasi v. A Schinasi & Bros. 104—Fulgione v. Whitehead. 105—Levering & Garrigues v. Century Holding Co. 106—Gottlieb v. Rosenwasser. 107—Matter of Nicola. 108—Same v. same. 109—Sinman v. George Backer Const Co. 110—Cohn v. Chesbrough Bldg Co. 111—Bacon v. Bacon. 112—City of N Y v. Shepherd. 113—Whalen v. Whalen. 114—Guaranty Trust Co v. O'Connor. 115—Golden v. Tagliavia. 116—Cahn v. Kotler. 117—Jetter v. Jetter. 118—Wetmore v. C L Smith Co. 119—Sontag v. Loesch. 120—O'Connor v. same. 121—Bamberger v. Cantor. 122—Wyckoff v. Tschenor. 123—Matter of Franc. 124—Oppenheimer v. Upland Realty Co. 126—Dolan v. Pistone. 126—Hoff v. Markowitz Co. 127—Cohnfeld v. Furlong. 128—Ettia v. Engle. 129—Carpenter v. Carpenter. 130—Schonleben v. Int R T Co. 131—N Y Co Natl Bank v. Peckwerth.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrers. 177—Friedberg v. Gilbert. 194—Hoey v. Kinsella United Properties. 191-2—Lawrence v. Littlefield. Preferred causes. 1268—Porter v. Robinson. 1190—Atlas Garage Realty Co. v. Diamond. 1243—Universal Taximeter Cab Co. v. City of New York. 682—Union Estates Co v. Adion Const Co. 1224—Mann v. Freda Realty Co. 1225—Same v. same. General calendar. 861—Eisenberg v. Swartz. 528—Sexauer & Lemke v. Corn. 398—Hoffman v. Goelet. 418—Chester Co v. Guarantee, &c, Securities Co. 500—Orr & Co. v. Heliman. 875—Garibaldi Realty and Con Co. v. Santangelo. 46—Hoffman v. Horowitz. 884—Saenger v. Steinfeld. 612—Zwoboda v. Deutscher. 279—Washington Savings Bank v. Kingston Securities Co. 290—Northern Bank of New York v. Washington Savings Bank. 457—Gerkin v. Thomas. 419—Brooksville Granite Co v. Latty. 426—Maloney v. Oliver & Burr. 587—O'Brien v. Unger. 630—Rappaport v. Posner. 646—Schlesinger v. Schlesinger. 695—Mantle & Co v. Carr. 721—Leber v. Laubentracht. 724—Star Co v. Press Pub Co. 736—Same v. same. 770—Kaplan v. Kaplan. 700—Autocar Co v. Simon. 801—Coleman & Krause v. City of New York. 835—Bolognino v. Shotland. 842—De Best v. De Best. 858—Estates Development Co v. Gallagher. 827—Klar v. Schwartz. 928—Rentzler v. Rentzler. 933—Weiss v. Universal Label Weavers. 946—Nast v. Stimson. 1178—Cypress v. United Stores Realty Co. 1198—Becker v. Brinsker Brothers Aid Society. 1230—Atheras v. Kohavys. 1240—Echo Investing Corporation v. Cole. 1248—Warm v. Garside. 1270—Griffiths v. Griffiths. 40—Northern Bank of New York v. Jackson. 25—Speirs v. Porkess. 205—Ney v. Fisher Co. 264—Coates v. Brady. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part IV.—Platzek, J., case on; Part V., Blanchard, J., clear; Part VII., Delany, J., clear; Part VIII., Ford, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part VI.—Erlanger, J. Certiorari case. 580—Tribelhorn Realty Co v. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Criminal Term. Trial calendar.

1—Vincense Campanelli. 2—Giacomo P. Simonelli. 3—Morris Horowits. 4—Herman Merson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar will be called. 1998—Burns v. Bowlby. 2000—Horovits v. Horovits. 1696—Cannarsa v. Hermann. 1010—Drescher v. Pittelli. 1808—Bracher v. R. Pittelli. 2054—Fishel v. Whitman. 2048—Edelson v. Hoelzer. 2134—Robinson v. Duryea. 2022—Whitman v. Connelly. 1777—Adler v. Furst. 2083—Tirrill Gas Mach Lighting Co v. Leschziner. 2040—Byrne v. Cole. 1791—Aaron v. Shawnee Fire Ins Co. 1797—Aaron v. Nat Ins Co. 1790—Aaron v. Washington Fire Ins Co. 2100—Goodman v. Parkin. 1886—Everett v. South Bay Co. 1991—Nat Surety Co v. Breuchard. 2079—Nat Surety Co v. Winston. 2000—Schietlein v. Patrick Reddy Con Co. 2070—Latteri v. Curtis. 2065—Security Mort Co v. Turner. 2045—H L Bond Co v. Goulick & Smith. 1972—Bryan v. Heffron Co. 2230—Bryan v. Heffron Co. 2077—Gilfoyle v. Heffron Co. 2042—Barry v. Mulhall. 2213—Cloak & Suit Supply Co v. Kalinsky. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Weeks, J. The highest number reached in regular order on the trial calendar of full issues published under Rule 1, is 1,000. 897—Weaver v. City of New York. 6581—Flavin v. G. I & Brooklyn R R. 6050—Doherty v. Metropolitan Traction Co. 1014—Pennsylvain Elec Fixer Co v. Yale & Towne. 102—Smolak v. St. Lawrence Pyrites Co. 104—Hoag v. Maxwell. 137—United States v. Cohen. 100—March v. Corporation R T Co. 31—Same v. same. 34—Whitmore v. Detroit Edison Co. 35—Bierman v. Freyer. 36—Ratz v. Minden. 37—Levien v. Levien. 38—2d Nat Bank v. Tooker. 39—Dorland v. Dorland Dev Co. 40—Lacina v. Belsky. 41—Brofer v. Rafalo. 42—Matter of U S Fidelity,

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Notice is hereby given that the following described property, viz.:—One Jackson Band Power Drill Bits and Tools for operating same, with one Larsen Cradle Block, owned by Mineral Sands Co., will be sold at public auction on Nos. 46 and 48 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by virtue of the lien of the owners stated as warehousemen.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Protest on Mohair Sustained and One on Pictures Overruled.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained a protest by the Massachusetts Mohair and Plush Company, in which it was contended that the Collector of Customs at Boston made an assessment on an excessive weight of mohair. It was asserted that during the voyage the goods absorbed sea water. The board granted an allowance of 968 pounds for excessive weight and directed a reliquidation of the duties.

The Reuhl Moulding Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati was overruled in a contention relating to pictures, which were assessed for duty at 5 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 411, Tariff act of 1909, as printed matter on surface-coated paper. The importers held that the merchandise was dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem as printed matter not specially provided for, under Paragraph 416.

The J. Wilckes Company was sustained in a claim that additional duty of four-tenths of 1 cent a pound did not accrue on importations of cold-rolled razor steel in strips. Collector Mitchel's action in assessing the extra duty under Paragraph 137, act of 1909, was reversed.

The board upheld a protest by Austin Baldwin & Co. dealing with the classification under the act of 1909 of printing presses. Duty was taken at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal. They were accorded entry at 30 per cent under Paragraph 197, as printing presses.

Raw Silk Imports Behind.

According to statistics compiled by the Silk Association of America, imports of raw silk in the month of October were about 1,000 bales smaller than those of the corresponding month last year. Imports of Canton silk for the month were more than double those of 1912 at 1,777 bales, and tussahs showed a gain of about 200 bales. Receipts of European, Japanese and China silks fell off, the largest drop being shown in Japanese filatures. Imports of raw silk into this country in the first four months of the current fiscal year, however, show a good gain over those of the same months in 1912. European, Japanese and China silk again show losses, but they are more than offset by the heavy gains in Cantons and in tussahs and doppionis. In this period shipments of Canton considerably more than doubled those of a year ago, while tussahs and doppionis together showed a gain of nearly 100 per cent.

Westchester County Courts.

SUPREME COURT—Day Calendar—Part I.—Tompkins, J.: Part II., Morschauser, J. 14—Barker v. N Y, N H & H R R. 81—Corbin v. Belvedere Brooks, 76—Soli v. Williams. 18—Mohr v. N Y, N H & H R R. 58—Nigele v. Staley. 63—Linehan v. Dwyer. 22—Scheidler v. N Y, N H & H R R. 23—Belknap v. same. 101—Carroll v. Fay. 87—Wendlur v. Barr. 26—Miller v. N Y, N H & H R R. 92—Edwards v. N Y & H R R R. 24—Maskill v. N Y, N H & H R R. 88—Eichhorn v. Stricker. 35—Clancy v. N Y, N H & H R R. 95—Huggins v. N Y & Stamford Ry.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 56—Hepfer v. Westchester Light Co. 72—Field v. Yonkers R R. 100—McGoey v. N Y, West & Boston Ry. 96—Reilly v. N Y, N H & H R R. 102—Cornell v. Boylston. 105—McCandless v. Peene. 91—Tronto v. Westchester St Ry. 99—Totaro v. N Y, N H & H R R. 103—Domato v. The Carey Co. 104—Rosenthal v. Sisdon Iron Works. 107—Dogans v. Yonkers R R. 108—Condit v. N Y, N H & H R R. 110—Cody v. Bradley Cons Co. 18—Resh v. Hastings Pavement Co. 20—Nicgio v. same. 85—Rys Co. 25—Bradshaw Cons Co. 28—Phillips v. N Y, West & Boston Ry. 38—Mahler v. Gantz. 39—Wenz v. Westchester Light Co. 41—Carey v. Cohan. 42—Goldman v. Verlinglere. 45—Moon v. Schoenberg. 44—Feuer v. Rec'r Yonkers R R. 46—Lindheimer v. same. 49—Greenhalgh v. Smith. 53—McCabe v. Collender. 57—Tolaw v. Davey. 60—People v. Becker. 68—same. 74—Marejka v. Nat Conduit & Cable Co. 77—Hickey v. N Y C & H R R R. 78—Tackman v. Leibold Cons Co. 83—Beveridge v. Steeplechase Park Co. 86—Gardella v. Pittsburgh Gun Co. 90—Mirr v. McCreery. Highest number reached, 120.

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Arriving buyers may register in this column, by telephoning 1000 Bryant

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BROOKTON, MASS.—I. Fraser D. G. Co.; I. Seaton, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; Brostel.

BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; T. C. Dooley, domestics, silks; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss R. Steiner, knit underwear; Miss H. Nicol, fancy goods; 114 5th Ave.

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CLEVELAND—Arnsfeld, J., Co.; J. Braff, Spring coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.

DALLAS, TEXAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; I. Goldsmith, costumes, suits, cloaks; 1,133 Broadway.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; M. Robbe, dry goods; 116 W. 32d; King Edward.

DES MOINES—Lederer-Strauss Co.; L. Strauss, hats, trimmed; 621 Broadway.

DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; J. A. Berkson, jobs, Fall suits, coats, dresses; 7 E. 20th St.

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NORWICH, CONN.—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. L. Stark, domestics; 75 Spring; Hermitage.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. Schending, furs; 221 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Walker, M., & H.; J. D. Sachs, general mdse., cloaks, suits; Knickerbocker.

PROVIDENCE—Dimond, L., & Sons; W. Schloss, millinery; 116 W. 32d; Claridge.

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SALT LAKE CITY—Golden Rule Syndicate; J. C. Penny, general mdse.; 11 W. 33d.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Brothers; D. H Young, domestics; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—D. Jacobs & Sons; A. Jacobs, woolens; Lonacre.

SAN FRANCISCO—Wand, J., & Co.; J. Wand, millinery; Wallick's.

SCRANTON—Clarke Brothers; J. W. Penny, carpets; 11 Union Square. Herald Square.

ST. LOUIS—Famous "Barnduits"; T. W. Garland, jobs, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Friedman, M., & Sone Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, Spring coats, suits; 1,204 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; M. Pfaff, mfg. dept.; 350 Broadway.

J. Ball, dry goods; 104 5th Av.

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Business Notices.

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Bankruptcy Sales

MILLIKEN BROTHERS, INC.—Adjournment of Sale—Pursuant to a decree of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, dated November 10, 1913, the sale of the property of the bankrupt is adjourned to Tuesday, December 2, 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to be held at the County Court House of Richmond County, New York, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York.

MILLIKEN BROTHERS, INC.

SALE BY TRUSTEES IN BANKRUPTCY.

United States District Court—Southern District of New York.—In the matter of Milliken Brothers, Inc., Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy—No. 17,751.

Pursuant to a decree made by the Honorable Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, dated September 5, 1913, the undersigned, Trustees in Bankruptcy of Milliken Brothers, Inc., by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will, on December 2, 1913, (adjourned from November 11, 1913,) commencing at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public sale, at the Court House of Richmond County, New York, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, in accordance with the provisions of said decree and the terms of sale, all of the properties of the bankrupt, wheresoever located, including real and personal property, choses in action, franchises, patents, contracts generally, and in general all property of every kind and nature, description, together with all property acquired by or in the possession of said Trustees on said date or before the property of said bankrupt, except (a) cash on hand; (b) all accounts and bills receivable, and (c) completed contracts and payments due thereon and to become due.

For the terms and conditions of sale reference is made to the Decree of Sale and to the Terms of Sale, copies of which may be obtained after September 27, 1913, at the office of the Referee, No. 71 Broadway, or at the office of the Auctioneer, Charles Shongood, 539 Broadway, or at the office of the undersigned, Attorneys for the Trustees. The official report of Appraisers may be examined at the office of the Referee.

The following is a description of the real property to be sold:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being at Mariner Harbor, Howland's Hook, Staten Island, in the Third Ward of the Borough and County of Richmond, (formerly Town of Northfield) City and State of New York, which, taken together in three separate parcels, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of the Shore Road, or Richmond Terrace, at the southwesterly corner of land now or formerly of Cornelius Jones, known as Lot No. 4 on a map entitled, "Property of the heirs of the late John De Hart, deceased," Louis Tappen, Surveyor, March, 1893, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond; and running thence along the westerly line of said Lot No. 4, north 5 degrees 13 minutes and 24 seconds west, 1,000 feet 3 inches to the waters of the River Kill von Kull or Newark Bay; thence along the waters of the River Kill von Kull or Newark Bay, the nine following courses: North 73 degrees 53 minutes west, 39 feet 9 inches; north 15 degrees 0 minutes west, 41 feet 8 and ¾ inches; north 22 degrees 32 minutes west, 20 feet 8 inches; north 4 degrees 0 minutes and 10 seconds west, 97 feet 6 inches; north 10 degrees 42 minutes and 50 seconds east, 102 feet 10 and 3/4 inches; north 21 degrees 11 minutes east, 80 feet; north 30 degrees 9 minutes and 50 seconds east, 60 feet; north 15 degrees 16 minutes and 40 seconds east, 91 feet; and north 48 degrees 6 minutes east, 33 feet 1 and ½ inches to the northeasterly corner of a certain grant or patent from the People of the State of New York to William R. Prince, dated March 4, 1885, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, in Liber 197 of Deeds, at page 77, distant 1,000 feet measured at right angles from the northeasterly line of said Lot No. 4; thence south 5 degrees 13 minutes west 570 feet 6 inches; thence south 84 degrees 47 minutes east 200 feet; thence south 5 degrees 13 minutes west 430 feet to the northerly line of the Shore Road aforesaid; thence westerly along the northerly line of the Shore Road north 80 degrees 47 minutes west 200 feet to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of the Shore Road, or Richmond Terrace, at the northwesterly corner of land now or formerly of Elizabeth De Hart, which said point is distant 123 feet 7 inches southwesterly from the southwesterly corner of Holland Avenue and the Shore Road at a nail and a cut in the fence, and running thence along the southerly side of the Shore Road the fourteen following courses:

South 77 degrees 28 minutes and 30 seconds west, 201 feet 8 inches; south 81 degrees 17 minutes and 47 seconds west, 16 feet 3 and ½ inches; south 89 degrees 33 minutes west, 16 feet 1 and ¼ inches; north 89 degrees 51 minutes and 50 seconds west, 15 feet 11 inches; north 66 degrees 52 minutes and 30 seconds west, 16 feet 5 inches; north 56 degrees 31 minutes and 50 seconds west, 98 feet 3 inches to a stake; north 39 degrees 50 minutes and 50 seconds west, 12 feet 4½ inches to a post; north 54 degrees 57 minutes and 50 seconds west, 202 feet 2¼ inches to a post; north 62 degrees 14 minutes west, 53 feet 2 inches to a post; north 76 degrees 25 minutes and 30 seconds west, 433 feet 6½ inches to a stake; south 4 degrees 40 minutes and 11 seconds west, 1 foot 1 inch to a post; north 85 degrees 48 minutes and 40 seconds west, 68 feet 10 inches; south 89 degrees 25 minutes and 25 seconds west, 184 feet 8 inches; and south 74 degrees 15 minutes and 30 seconds west, 114 feet 9 inches to the easterly line of land now or formerly of Samuel Ginsberg; thence along the easterly line of said Ginsberg's land, south 2 degrees 39 minutes and 20 seconds east, to the southeasterly corner thereof, at a point distant 100 feet southerly from the northeasterly corner of said Ginsberg's land in the southerly side of the Shore Road; thence westerly along the southerly line of said Ginsberg's land parallel with the southerly line of the Shore Road, or nearly so, 50 feet to the southwesterly corner of said Ginsberg's land; thence along the westerly line of said Ginsberg's land north 2 degrees 36 minutes and 20 seconds west, or nearly so, 100 feet to the northwesterly corner thereof, in the southerly side of the Shore Road; thence westerly along the southerly side of the Shore Road, 156 feet 9 inches, more or less, to a corner in said road; thence southerly along the side of said road and along the easterly line of land now or formerly of P. M. Post, 610 feet, to the southerly line of said Post's land; thence westerly along the southerly line of said Post's land, 513 feet 6 inches, more or less, to the easterly line of land now or formerly of Charles Kohler; thence along said Kohler's land the six following courses:

South 0 degrees 26 minutes and 30 seconds east, 160 feet 3 and ½ inches to a post; south 0 degrees 26 minutes and 30 seconds west, 711 feet 5 and ¾ inches to a post; south 0 degrees 28 minutes 10 seconds west, 247 feet 5 and ¾ inches to a post; south 0 degrees 57 minutes west, 574 feet 2 and ½ inches to a post; south 0 degrees 20 minutes 10 seconds west, 321 feet ¼ inch to a post; and south 0 degrees 50 minutes and 30 seconds east, 256 feet 8 and ½ inches to the centre line of a branch of Bridge Creek; thence along said now or formerly of the New York Transit and Terminal Company, north 86 degrees, 17 minutes 50 seconds east 10 feet to the westerly line of Cornelius Conroy; thence along the westerly line of said Conroy's land, south 0 degrees 41 minutes and 40 seconds east, 30 feet 1 and ½ inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the said party of the first part in and to the Shore Road in front of and adjacent to said premises.

And also, all that certain other tract piece or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being at Tremley, Township of Linden, in the County of Union and State of New Jersey, and bounded and described as follows:

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point marked by a stake or monument, distant 10 chains southeasterly from the point of division line being the large tree marked on the division line being the large tree of the party of the first part, and the lands of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and running thence (1) south forty-six degrees thirty minutes east, three hundred and sixteen feet, more or less, to an iron monument on the northwesterly line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; thence (2) south forty-six degrees thirty minutes east, three hundred and fifteen feet, more or less, to a stake; thence (3) north forty-three degrees thirty minutes east, three hundred and fifteen feet, more or less, to a stake; thence (4) north forty-six degrees thirty minutes west, three hundred and sixteen feet, more or less, to a stake; thence (5) south forty-three degrees thirty minutes west, three hundred and fifteen feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning, containing two (2) acres, more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to a certain reservation to Mary E. Post of the right to use and occupy, free from all charges for rent or otherwise for the term of her natural life, that portion of the above-described premises (with the dwelling house and any other erections thereupon), having a frontage of 75 feet on the Shore Road, immediately in front of the dwelling house now or formerly erected upon that portion of the above-described premises formerly belonging to said Mary E. Post, and having a depth on the easterly side of 205 feet, measured south from the south side of the Shore Road; and having a depth on the westerly side of 275 feet 10 inches, measured south from the southerly side of the Shore Road; and being 115 feet wide throughout; reserved to the said Mary E. Post in a deed made by her to Charles R. Marler, dated August 3, 1905, and recorded in said Clerk's office in Liber 309 of Deeds at page 306, December 8, 1905.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of the Shore Road on the division line between lands of Cornelius Conroy and land in front of the first part and running thence westerly along the Shore Road 100 feet thence on a course north 0 degrees 11 minutes, and 10 seconds west 320 feet, to and beyond high water mark in Raritan Bay; thence (1) north 73

The Weather

The Central Valleys depression has moved to the Middle Atlantic Coast and has united with the disturbance which was off the Carolina coast yesterday morning. The combined disturbance is now central off the Virginia capes and will move northeastward. There has been rain in the Ohio Valley and eastward to the Atlantic coast, and snow in the Lake region and northern New England and also in the Rocky Mountain districts. Cold weather prevails in the Northwest and in the Rocky Mountain districts. There has been rain in the Gulf States and in Texas, and the weather is warmer in the Southwest and in the Rocky Mountain districts.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday: Rain Monday, probably changing to snow in the interior; Tuesday fair; moderate to fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW: Cooler to-day, with rain; to-morrow fair.

Temperature for the last twenty-four hours, as recorded by the thermometer at the office of the Weather Bureau, is given in the following table:

1912	1913		1913
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.
8 A. M.	8 A. M.		8 A. M.

FIRE RECORD.

Long Island

Farm House Type

MODERN HOUSE (3 Baths).

S. 056605 PELL & CO.,

Seven-Room Cottage for Sale.

FINE COLONIAL HOUSE

ANGELL AND CO.

BARGAIN CHANCE, $5,000

A COUNTRY HOME

Lasagno Court

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th St.

SUITE

47 West 72nd Street.

$60 per Month.

MARION

REMCO

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROGERS, FLORA E.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLORA E. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 1508, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next. Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1913. ALBERT FALCK, WILLIAM B. STIMMES, JR., Executors. ROGERS WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Lost

Business Opportunities

Business Notices.

Partners Wanted.

Boarders Wanted

Apartments Wanted—Furnished.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Country Property

To Let for Business Purposes.

November Free

Manhanset

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The Carlton

Storage.

Boarders Wanted

Furnished Rooms

Help Wanted—Female

Instruction.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

Help Wanted—Male

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

Schools.

Dancing.

Sanitariums.

Purchase and Exchange.

Automobile Exchanges

Motorcycles.

Motorboats.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SUMMONSES.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Italy.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL

ROME

CONGRESS INFERIOR, MR. PERKINS THINKS

Legislators These Days Are for Themselves and Pork Barrel and Not Civil Pensions.

THIS TO FEDERAL EMPLOYES

Corporations Have Learned Benefit of Pensions—Mayor and Mr. Vanderlip Also Speak.

George W. Perkins, speaking at a mass meeting of Federal civil service employes held in the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon, said that there had been a marked deterioration in recent years in the character of men elected to office in this country, and that a great many of them, especially Congressmen, had sought office for their own pecuniary reward and glorification, and with little, if any, honest patriotic purpose. The average politician of the present day, he said, was a person of ten parts—nine parts personal ambition and one part patriotism.

Mr. Perkins was one of many speakers who addressed the mass meeting, which was held under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association of Civil Service Employes for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of passing without delay a pension bill for the relief of the superannuated civil service employes of the Government. The Hippodrome was packed. Among those who spoke were Mayor Kline, President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, Congressman James A. Hamill of New Jersey, the author of the Civil Service Employes' Pension bill now before Congress; Congressman William A. Calder of Brooklyn, Street Cleaning Commissioner William H. Edwards, the Rev. Father Francis J. Sullivan, Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Andrew W. McKee, President of the National Association of Civil Service Employes; the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, and Frank J. McNabb of the local branch of the association. The New York Letter Carriers' Band furnished the music.

Mr. Perkins, whose speech was the principal one of the afternoon, was introduced by Mayor Kline as "the king bee of the greatest beehive of industry on the face of the earth."

Mr. Perkins began by saying that he believed in the pension system, not because of anything he had read in books or studied in theory, but because he had seen the system in actual practice and knew that in caring for his injured or superannuated employes an employer was benefiting himself just as much as he was benefiting the employes.

"The case," continued Mr. Perkins, "is perfectly clear; the Government is wrong and you are right. The wonder is that there should be any delay whatever on the Government's part in correcting the position it now occupies. Any one familiar with the whole question can think of no reason whatever for delay, but some of us who have been studying this question and many other questions that have to do with Governmental action realize that there are causes that account for the delay and that these causes are deep seated and must be removed before the problem in which you are directly interested, and many other problems in which our people are to-day interested, can be properly adjusted.

"One reason given for not adopting proper disability and pension plans on behalf of the Government is their cost. A reason like this from some of the Congresses we have recently had is too ridiculous to treat seriously. A few less pork barrel bills and a few more pension bills would result in a considerable net saving in money and a considerable improvement in efficiency, but there is more immediate personal glory, more headlines, in a pretentious public building for Podunk than in a proper pension plan for postmen.

"There has been a marked deterioration in recent years in the quality of the men representing the people in offices secured through political channels. In my judgment this is largely so because we have been so overwhelmingly busy with our commercial pursuits that we have paid very little attention to who was put up for this or that office. The result has been that many men have sought office for their own pecuniary reward and their own glorification, with mighty little, if any, honest, patriotic purpose behind their ambitions. They have gone into politics and sought office as a man would go into business and seek gain.

Congressman Hamill, in his speech, told of the efforts now being made to get the present Congress to pass a bill such as he has introduced. Mayor Kline, Congressman Calder, Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards, Mr. Vanderlip, Dr. Van De Water and Father Sullivan, in brief speeches, gave the proposed legislation their unqualified indorsement.

Resolutions were adopted urging the passage of the Hamill bill. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to every member of Congress.

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Carnegie Hall, Sat'y Aft., Nov. 29, at 2:30. Paderewski. Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 and $18. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

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"After the 'Deep Purples' and the 'Master Minds' and the 'Raffleses' and the other sincere insincerities of Crookdom offered as fodder to the Sarah-Jane mind in a recent unforgettable epidemic, it was quite a relief last night to view THE MAN INSIDE the crook unglorified, unhaloed and unhero-ed, a drama of crime by Roland Burnham Molineux, produced by David Belasco."—ALAN DALE. Criterion B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Now

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Mat. Sat. 2:20. Victor Herbert's Operetta THE Madcap Duchess with Ann SWINBURNE. Follow the laughs "Madam President" at the Garrick.

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinee Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. HENRIETTA CROSMAN. In her greatest success, The Tongues of Men.

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REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

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Princess Theatre, W. 39th St. FIRST RECITAL TO-MORROW (TUES.) AFT., 3:30. DAVID AND CLARA MANNES. Sonatas by Veracini, John Powell, Schumann. Tickets $2, $1.50. Box Office & Haensel & Jones, 20 W. 42d St.

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